

MARCH







of Sugar Cane and Sea Island Cotton. From Alligator to Newnanville, rich pine lands are found in abundance. Around Lake Ellis, P. Walker, Paines, Prairie and Ft. King are found hammocks containing from twenty acres to ten thousand, extremely fertile, and covered with an abundance of Oak, Ash, Wahoo, Magnolias, Mahogany and other growths indigenous to a Southern Climate. The Prairie known as Payne's is said to be eighteen miles in length, and where the party crossed it, about two miles wide, belted all round with the highest hammocks in the world, on which Sugar Cane, the "Long Staple Cotton," &c., grow in abundance and to perfection. From Ft. King, in a South direction, the country becomes a mere pine barren for some distance, until you approach Lake Harris, when it again appears exceedingly rich, and covered with heavy timber to be fifteen miles long, and from four to six miles wide, its shores all round leaved with dense orange groves of considerable width, and in November last, groaning under the loads of beautiful and delicious fruit. There the party found about seventy-five thousand acres of the richest lands, and several intelligent and wealthy farmers. From the Lake the party proceeded to the Gulf Coast, across the Withlacoochee River, and found the country generally elevated, rich, thickly settled, and in some places, pretty thickly cultivated, and about twenty acres of unbroken land, as rich as the world produces bearing immense crops of Sugar Cane, Sea Island Cotton, Cuba Tobacco, &c., while plenty of corn can be raised with no great trouble. The range for cattle is without a parallel on the globe; and fine hogs are found in abundance, and raised without trouble, except that of keeping away the tigers and other animals which destroy them. Two tigers were killed by one of the settlers a few days before the arrival of the party at his cabin. This is a queer customer. Bill Mobley, by name—and a genuine specimen of the backwoodsman order. He related several singular incidents in which Bill was principle actor, and told of several—what he termed "boisterous" circumstances. The calves, he said, grow so amazingly fast in his diggins that their horns burst wide open as they darted from the animal's head; and thus he entertained his visitors while they remained with him. The great fish stories that have been told about the Florida waters, scarcely do justice to the country;—trout, mullet, and hundreds of different kinds and sizes of these delicious "water fowls" are seen playing and bounding through the waters of the lakes and streams in innumerable quantities. A small party of fishermen will take a dozen barrels of good fish in an hour, besides immense numbers of the "small fry" which they cast aside as useless. It is altogether useless to attempt to estimate the quantities of ducks and other species of the feathered tribe that hover above the waves;—nor could even a guess be made of the number of alligators that doze lazily upon the banks. So great are their numbers that the Capital of Columbia Co. has been called after them; and with some degree of propriety, for they are as yet far the most numerous portion of its inhabitants. The lover of the picturesque and the sublime in Nature, should take a trip to Florida's Peninsula. Several natural curiosities were visited by our party. Among these was the Bug Spring—and a "big bug" it is—a body of water bursting from the earth two hundred and fifty yards across—depth unfathomable, and forming a deep stream fifty yards wide. They crossed the Santafe River on a Natural Bridge, or rather on the level ground, under which the water runs for three miles; these rising or issuing forth, it affords water sufficient to float a steamboat to the Gulf. They ended their travels south at the Homassee River which flows from one Spring only eight miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Here they entered a boat to visit the Shore, and found themselves over the most singular, beautiful and awful scenes in nature. The depth of the river is unknown, and yet so perfectly transparent are the waters that a boat upon them seem suspended in the air with an immense chain yawning below. Millions of fish—or rather millions of schools of the "finny tribe" are glancing, splashing and jumping through the colorless waves, seemingly unconcerned at the vicinity of strangers. On the way down this beautiful, yet awful stream, one of the party succeeded in harpooning a young shark two and a half feet long, and another in shooting an alligator that measured ten feet. I should not forget to inform you that the gentlemen, one of whom is a good physician, believe the most of the country they visited to be healthy and a great deal of it as safe for living as any part of the world. The country bordering the Gulf shore is as healthy and agreeable as any land on the globe; and a home there cannot fail to be of profit and of pleasure. Very respectfully &c. T. M. S. Ophelia, Russel Co., Ala. Jan. 10, '46.

ed satisfactory to our neighbors. As the "blackwater" and other schemes are connected, with this new question, we should not be surprised if there was a "fuss" generally kicked up about it, before it is settled. Private and selfish interests will be very apt to jump upon the hobby of "state sovereignty" and ride rough shod over every thing like fair dealing and liberal fellowship with a sister commonwealth, if these should happen to stand in the way of personal aggrandisement.—Muscooges Dem.

### Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 4, 1846.

TO PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.—An experienced Printer is in want of a situation as a COMPOSITOR, either in a book and Job Office, or on a Newspaper. Having, "in his times played many parts" in the Profession, he flatters himself, that he would be not only highly acceptable, but very valuable to any office; or any station that can be entrusted to him. Address: J. D., Reporter Office, Talladega, Alabama. March 5, 1846.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The late news by the Cambria, which arrived at Boston, on the 18th ult., is said to be the most important that ever left the British shore. The corn laws are to be repealed, and the duty on foreign corn generally to be removed. In 1845, when the ports will be thrown open free of all duty.—The cotton market continues steady, and prices fully maintained.—Little doubt is entertained of the amicable settlement of the Oregon question, and no danger apprehended of war.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the State, until Friday the 10th. day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for leasing the Penitentiary for the term of six years, from the date of the contract.

The Committee of superintendence for building a State House in Montgomery, have offered a premium of one hundred dollars for the best plan of a building, to be submitted by the 1st. day of April next, with an estimate of the probable cost.

Sealed proposals will also be received until the 15th. March, for furnishing 500,000 hard brick, and until the first day of April, for 1,500,000. Proposals to be addressed to John Whiting, Sec. of Committee of superintendence.

The controversy on the subject of Theatricals, which has been going on in our paper for several weeks, has taken a very different turn from what we anticipated, when the first communication was published; in fact, we regret now, that it has ever been commenced. Unless confined in future to the simple merits of the question, we hope it will speedily be brought to a close.

### THE BANK COMMISSIONERS.

Gov. FITZPATRICK'S RESIGNATION.—We regret to learn that Gov. Fitzpatrick has refused to act as Bank Commissioner, and we are at a loss to account for it; since he was unanimously the first choice of every one, and since his connection with our banks, while acting as Governor of the State, must have rendered him somewhat familiar with their affairs.

This measure of appointing commissioners with plenary powers to take charge of the whole assets of the banks, and wind them up, to compromise and extend debts where they think it necessary, and sell out the real estate & other property belonging to the banks, is, by far, the most important piece of legislation that has been enacted in Alabama for years. When we reflect that the gross assets of our banks, in good, bad, and doubtful debts, property, &c., amount to some Seventeen or Eighteen Millions of dollars, and that upon the faithful and skilful management, and husbanding of this vast amount, depends the saving of our State from long and burdensome taxation, and, perhaps, from the eternal infamy of repudiation, we can be prepared to estimate the importance of the trust reposed in these Commissioners.

Our Legislature had been dragging along, year after year, under the old system of electing bank officers, and passing laws for collecting or extending the debts, which worked very badly. When discretionary powers were given these officers, it was more frequently employed to benefit pampered favorites, than to secure the monies of the State. These men were, frequently, men but little known, or mere men of straw, got in by the influence of bank debtors, to benefit themselves—men, latterly, but poorly paid, with little character to loose and less qualification for such important and complicated business.

It was at length seen that the only chance was to appoint a board of commissioners—men of financial ability, integrity, and high character—men in whose hands the whole people of the State would feel they could safely trust their financial affairs. When the measure was proposed the first question that presented itself, was, in whom can we repose such an important trust? And all eyes were immediately turned in Gov. Fitzpatrick. His was the

first name mentioned, and without doubt, his name did more than any thing else, to carry the measure through the Legislature. And now why has Gov. Fitzpatrick refused to do this important piece of service for his fellow citizens—for the people who have, and were still willing to keep honor upon him? We have heard it suggested, that he was afraid of the responsibility; and that he, perhaps, preferred a United States Senatorship, or some other place of as much honor, but attended with less labor and responsibility, than that of Bank Commissioner.

However he may think of it, we assure him, had he manfully put his shoulder to the wheel—he had gone forward and assisted to lead our State out of the labyrinth of debt, in which it is lost, he would have done more to merit our gratitude than any man has done, since the organization of our State Government, and would have earned a name more honorable than that which he has gained, and a wreath more glorious than that to which he may aspire.

It was Gov. Fitzpatrick's bounden duty, under the circumstances, to accept the trust, the people's representatives had so unhesitatingly placed in his hands. His patriotism should have made him feel it his duty, to undertake this labour, in the successful termination of which the prosperity and honour of our State are so deeply involved; and if he declined from a fear of the laboriousness and responsibility of the task he must be either more conscious of his incapacity than the people have been herebefore, or, have less energy and moral firmness than are necessary to make a Statesman, fit to guide the helm of affairs, in such evil times as we have fallen upon.

But we have also heard it said that this resignation was part of a scheme to defeat the law altogether, and prevent the winding up of the affairs of the banks. Is it so? We are unwilling to believe it, for it would be a treacherous & unmanly piece of trickery. He that would reap the harvest must labour; and he that would wear the laurels must win them on the battle field; and, if it be true, that Gov. Fitzpatrick has from the wish to secure some more honorable but less laborious station, refused to serve the people, in this, their greatest time of need, it may be, that when the dispensing of honors comes, they will forget him; and bestow the rewards on those who have, regard less of personal sacrifices, gone forward like men, to redeem our State from its fallen condition. We hope, on account of Gov. Fitzpatrick's popularity hitherto, that he will vindicate his course, in a satisfactory manner, and show some good and sufficient cause for refusing to serve his fellow citizens, when called upon. In the mean time, we hope Gov. Martin will select some man equal in point of character, and ad superior in financial ability to fill the vacancy.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have received the Tuscaloosa Monitor, which states that Gov. Clay has been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Fitzpatrick. In this appointment Gov. Martin has sustained the good opinion of his friends. A better appointment could not have been made, and it will doubtless meet the approbation of the whole people of the State.

A writer in the last number of the North American Review in a sketch of "St. Chrysostom, & his Style of Pulpit Eloquence," draws rather a curious picture of the usages of the congregations that awaited on the preaching of the Gospel, in that primitive age (A. D. 400) of the Church. He says, "the customs of the ancient Church, were singularly at variance with our modern notions of propriety. Preachers and people felt at liberty to express themselves just as they felt in Church. The doctors at Oxford would be astounded at the difference in the ways of a congregation, in that supposed golden age of church dignity, and their own dainty notions of cathedral quietude. The ancient audiences applauded freely whatever they liked in the preacher, and of course felt at liberty to show their disapprobation of what they disliked. Clapping, stamping, shouting, leaping, & the waving of light garments, were no unusual signs of applause; whilst tears, groans, and smiting the breast indicated the compunction of the hearers. When Cyril was happy in an appeal, they cried, 'O orthodox Cyril! Gift of God!' When Chrysostom was unusually eloquent, waving his garments and plumes, and laying hands upon their swords, the people shouted, 'Worthy the priesthood! Thirteenth Apostle! Christ has sent thee!' The preachers seemed to have liked these plaudits, as showing the interested attention of the audience. In one case, a grave bishop speaks of being applauded as a matter of course, and invites his friend, with whom he is arguing, to come and hear him while receiving that honor, and be convinced of the truth of his doctrine. Chrysostom evidently had so many of these favors, as at times to be weary of them, and often tells

his hearers that he should much prefer their penitence to their plaudits; and that they must take good care, lest they violate the principles which they receive with such acclamation."

### For the Republican.

Mr. Editor.—Your last paper contains another article from C. O. F. consisting principally of quotations, with a few feeble attempts at wit. In the first part of his communication he gives us a specimen of his logic, let us examine it. He says "was this play (The Stranger) a gospel sermon; if not it only confirms the propriety of calling the place where it was delivered a synagogue of Satan and suggest the idea, that it was delivered by one of his (the devil's) ministers." Phronotous! as Dominie Sampson says. Should then a gentleman, deliver a lecture in the Court House on the subject of Education, for instance, and the audience should be satisfied, that the discourse was not a "gospel sermon," they would be authorized, according to C. O. F.'s logic, to call the place where it was delivered a Synagogue of Satan," and the lecturer one of the devil's ministers." Or let us carry this reasoning a little further if every thing which is delivered, that is "not a gospel sermon," suggests the idea of its being delivered by one of Satan's ministers, every thing which is written, that we cannot call "a gospel sermon" must suggest the same idea, i. e. that it was written by one of the "ministers of the devil." Now can we call either of C. O. F.'s communications "a gospel sermon" we presume he would not so denominate them himself. What idea then does it suggest of the writer? We leave him to make the inference. Really, after this kind of reasoning we begin to doubt the sanity of C. O. F.'s intellect. After reading his first article we had hopes that a little religious advice from some of his christian friends if he has any might set him right, but now we fear that nothing less than shaving his head and putting him in a strait-jacket will answer. He seems very much nettled at our expressing a doubt whether a better sermon than the "Stranger" of Kotzebue had been preached in Jacksonville within a year, as he quotes it twice in very strong terms of condemnation. Now it is not our fault of many preachers are so wanting in brains as to be incapable of writing good sermons, so deficient in moral sentiment as to be unable to relish the beauty of this touching Drama, or so destitute of taste, as to prefer the puritanic Hymn commencing

"The race is not Always got By him who fastest runs, Nor the battle By the people That shoot the longest gun"

To the sublime poetry of Shakespeare. But let us examine his authorities and see how far he has made out his case. He first introduces Massillon who condemns in pretty strong terms the French stage, (the merits of which, by the bye, we are not discussing) and then says "as O. P. Q. has introduced him (Massillon) favorably to the public he must abide his decision." Now as C. O. F. has introduced him more favorably as an authority in matters of religion he must also be content to abide by his judgement. It was the opinion of Massillon in common with all the Roman Catholic Clergy, that the reading of the Bible by the laity is also injurious to the cause of Christ, and he condemns it in the most decided manner. Does C. O. F. subscribe to this sentiment? perhaps so, for he exhibits as much intolerance in a small way, as was ever exercised by any prelate of the Catholic church.

He then introduces the Rev. Dr. Plumer, of whose testimony we have nothing to say, except that most probably he was never in a Theatre in his life, and is as capable of Judging of what is done there as he is of the state of morals among the inhabitants of the Moon; and lastly he introduces a ridiculous and fabulous story, from an obscure paper called the American Republican the existence of which we never before heard, and from the obscurity of the paragraph quoted we presume it does not circulate among the respectable portions of society. If this kind of reading is so much to C. O. F.'s taste he had better if he has not already done so send for Paul de Kock's novels, for although he will not probably find any thing in them quite as indecent as this quotation, yet they will be racier and more interesting. Before C. O. F. made this last quotation he ought to have thought of his remarks in his first No. about "wounding the ear of modesty," for I challenge him to produce a more indecent passage from any play in existence. But perhaps the same words which are so very indecent when uttered by an actor become quite innocent, instructive and moral when delivered with a sanctimonious air by one who professes to be a teacher of religion. The tale bears upon its face the marks of being fictitious; the truth most likely was that the writer, like C. O. F., having a very indifferent opinion of actresses obscured himself into the green room for no very moral purpose; and to his astonishment found himself, as C. O. F. would under the same circumstances, unceremoniously kicked out by the managers, and hence his hostility to the Theatre. We would not however, insinuate that all who attack the stage do so from a similar cause. Couldn't C. O. F. quote something to the point from Maria Monk? I presume she is a favorite author with him. Or from the Rev. Yorkian who at one time edited the New York Evangelist, at another the Journal of Moral Reform, who for a long time was very bitter in his denunciations of the immorality of the stage, and at last was suspended from his clerical functions, for the most abandoned profligacy. In this connection I would call C. O. F.'s attention to a remark of Goldsmith's, something to this effect, "That as we see the one who has the booty, the first to cry 'Stop thief' when the alarm is given, so in the world those

who are themselves the most guilty are frequently the loudest in their denunciations of vice. Consider over this and be wiser in future. But to return. How stands the case in point of authority, and how has C. O. F. sustained his assertion that when one such man as Doct. Johnson has been a patron of the Theatre a hundred equally great and good have opposed it? We quoted Doct. Johnson, Addison, Rev. Mr. Home, Rev. C. F. Maturing and Dr. Young as writers of plays and friends of the drama. This C. O. F. does not deny. As a set off he quotes Massillon, Dr. Plumer and the American Republican, on which side is the weight of authority? C. O. F. also says, that we have a particular spite towards preachers because they are opposed to Theatres and have done so much in putting them down. In that event he may rest assured we shall never entertain any spiteful feelings towards him. His efforts at putting down Theatres will be just about as successful as a boy with a pop gun would be in battering down the walls of Gibraltar. He is laboring under the same delusion about Theatres that Don Quixote was about the windmills, when he ran his famous tilt against them; and the issue will be as unfortunate to C. O. F. as it was to the Knight of the rueful countenance." His little squib is very much like Mc. Fingal's gun, which

"Although well charged with duck and plover Went off and kicked its holder over."

But what evidence did we give of being opposed to preachers? He says we introduced Massillon very favorably to you, in the same sentence we also mentioned Chalmers, Irving, Channing, Maffit, all preachers of different denominations; of course we had an equally favorable opinion of them. The truth is we yield to no one in feelings of love and kindness for clergymen of talents and piety, or if the want of talent is made up by modesty. But for the life of us we cannot entertain any very great feelings of respect for every little vain conceit that by some chance or other has blundered into the pulpit. He then says "that few ministers have ever been hissed off the stage, and none kicked off by a young actress. This may be very true, but it is equally certain that there are some preachers that would be hissed off the stage should they ever make their appearance upon it, and it is strong evidence of great Christian forbearance in their congregations that they have not been kicked out of the pulpit. His reasoning, that the Theatre is either for Christ or against him is worthy of the Caliph who burnt the Alexandrian library. These books said he either contain doctrines in accordance with the Koran or against it; if they are contrary to the Koran they ought to be destroyed, if in accordance with it they are useless, and also ought to be destroyed."

C. O. F., if he carries out his reasoning must commit to the flames all books except the Bible, and destroy nearly all the institutions of civil life. Take for instance our military organization: is that an institution of Christ? No, for he expressly says "He that takes the sword shall perish by the sword;" of course then not being an institution of Christ it is one of Satans and we must disturb our armies, put an end to mustering or we are worshipers of the devil." He says that Christ and the Apostles silence respecting Theatres, if construed in to approval of them, must also apply to doggeries. Not quite, for at that time there were no doggeries in existence, and Theatres were. He also says, that Paul's advice to Timothy to take a little wine &c. by the same reasoning will prove that the Apostle was in favor of drinking. I am willing to admit that this counsel of Paul's proves that a little good wine taken in moderation is beneficial rather than hurtful (C. O. F. will probably roll up his eyes in pious horror at this admission) in the same way that his quotation from a play proves that Theatrical amusements when not indulged in to excess will have the same tendency. What he says about captives fighting each other, and also wild beasts, has nothing to do with the subject for we are not discussing the gladiatorial sports of the Romans, but the modern stage which the greatest poets have made the vehicle of conveying their noblest thoughts, and the most important moral truths to the audience, and impressing them upon their memory. His quotation from Josephus that many of the Jews were opposed to the Theatre is not at all strange; they were so depraved and bigoted as to have no relish for the moral teachings of Christ himself, and accused him of being a "minister of the devil," of course they could not appreciate the moral teachings of the Stage, and like C. O. F. denounced it also as a "synagogue of Satan." They put the Son of God to death and suppressed the Theatre. If C. O. F. can derive any consolation from finding himself in such company he is welcome to it. C. O. F. also says that a revival of religion has always been death to Theatres." This assertion even if it was true is not very alarming to the Stage in Jacksonville, so far as one denomination is concerned. There is no prospect of a "revival" among them until there is some little change in the pulpit, though probably the present incumbent is of the same opinion with the Rev. Bela Bugg in Simon Suggs, who after Simon's pretended conversion by his means, speaking of the sinners at the camp meeting remarks "O Lord thou knowest if I can't bring 'em nobody else needn't try."

Now we would say to C. O. F. just set down coolly and read over your two communications and tell us candidly if you are not ashamed of them. When you come to this sentence which you have introduced from Massillon, "Every thing we do, every thing we think of &c. ought to have a connection with Jesus Christ, and to be done for his glory." Ask yourself the question whether, when you were writing your communications, you were actuated by a desire to promote the glory of Christ, or to gratify a spirit of petty malice, and to sooth your vanity by a little newspaper notoriety? Keep cool. Candour compels us

to be thus plain with you: it is for your own good we write this. How very becoming is it for a minister, if ladies of his church go to any amusement, sanctioned by many of the great and good, but which does not happen to meet his own narrow and bigotted views, to come out in a vulgar and abusive article against them in a political newspaper. Granting for a moment that their conduct was wrong, how well does he follow the command of his divine master, "If thy brother sin against thee, go and tell him of his fault." C. O. F. would read abuse him in the newspapers. How very modest in a preacher supported by public contribution to fly into a passion, if he sees any portion of the money of his congregation diverted into any other channel than his own pocket (look at your first article). How delicate his hints about the want of liberality of the community in supporting preachers of the gospel, and holding open his pockets constantly exclaiming "This is the treasury of the Lord, throw in if you want to be saved." It reminds us the daughters of the house-leech in Proverbs crying "Give, Give." Solomon there mentions "three things that are never satisfied," and four that say "It is enough." "The grave, the barren womb, the earth that is not filled with water, and the fire." Had he lived in our day he might have added a fifth, the pockets of some preachers. If C. O. F. does not get quite as much of the "mammon of unrighteousness," as in his own opinion he is entitled to, he ought to recollect the old maxim of the Indian, "poor preach poor pay." In his first communication C. O. F. asked the question, How would the members of a church like to see their minister take part in Theatrical Exhibitions? We presume they would like it as well as they do to see him render himself ridiculous and contemptible by idle tirades, personal abuse and vulgar epithets in a newspaper. It is at least the opinion of some members of his church that such conduct is far more injurious to the cause of his church, and of religion, than if he openly appeared on the stage as an actor; in that case they would only laugh at him, but now they pity his folly, and doubt his christianity. If he had concluded to adopt this less objectionable course, (playing on the stage,) there would last week, in his estimation have been an admirable opportunity to have taken his first lesson in acting. He thinks the Apostle Paul's familiarity with the Attio Drama arose from "his having fought a wild beast at Ephesus." Now when the "caravan of animals was exhibited here C. O. F. might have commenced learning the English Drams by getting up a "little chunk of a fight with the Hyena." Whether he would have made much proficiency in his knowledge of the Drama or not by this course, he may rest assured that the community would have been of the same opinion with the old woman when her husband was engaged with the Bear, "That it was the first fight she had ever seen, in which she felt no interest who whipped." If C. O. F. is disposed to continue the discussion, we will afford him every reasonable facility. We have got him now where the Steam Doctor had his patient, "into fits," and "we are death on them." O. P. Q.

P. S. Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Sol Smith to the Rev. Artemas Bullard, who in delivering a discourse upon the death of Gen. Harrison saw fit to denounce actors, actresses and the stage "in good round terms." Smith defends his profession; his letter is however too long for insertion here, but we would commend it to C. O. F.'s special attention. The New Orleans Picayune, speaking of Smith's reply, after contrasting "the caustic but polished reproof, with the fire and brimstone character of the sermon," says, "It is a sad error theologians fall into in thundering their loose and ill considered thunderbolts at the Drama, they betray by it their superficial knowledge of the subject, for were they aware how much mental and moral force can at any moment be lifted in its defence, and the expanded minds that are ever ready to support it, they would be cautious of rushing into so blind a position." While we see the enlightened expounders of the christian faith constantly indebted to Shakespeare for sentiment and moral, it must surprise us to hear the lesser lights of the pulpit, taking in hand the vengeance of the most High to hurl at one of the oldest and most firmly rooted institutions ever cherished by civilization."

As C. O. F. relies so much on the opinion of others we will introduce a few more quotations; the following is an extract from the Edinburgh Review published in the Museum of 1841: "under a Puritan government a person who is apprised that piety is essential to thriving in the world will be strict in the observance of Sunday, or as he will call it Sabbath, and will avoid a theatre as if it were plague stricken." But under this show sensuality, ambition, and hatred retain unimpaired power; and the seeming covert has only added to the vices of the man of the world, all the still darker vices, which are engendered by the constant practice of dissimulation." The truth cannot be long concealed. The public discovers that the grave persons who are proposed to it as patterns are more utterly destitute of moral principle than avowed libertines. It sees that these Pharisees are further removed from real goodness than publicans and harlots."

In the August No. 1837, of the Gentleman's Magazine, there is a defence of the Stage from an attack by one Robert Thum-bull, the writer says, "The State of the Drama is ever the type of a nation's strength. This is a startling assertion perhaps, but let us examine the facts." In Great Britain, France and America the drama is firmly fixed, a national amusement recognised by the laws. In Germany it develops the characteristics of the country and meets with warm support in that liberal and literary clime. Czar Peter introduced the drama into Russia, but it has never flourished—it cannot breathe in a tyrant's land. Its success is a proof of wholesome civilization, not of feudal slavery or corrupt effeminacy. The brightest



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# MR. TAYLOR'S REPORT.

The committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred a joint resolution of the State of Indiana, on the subject of repudiating the State debts, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report—

That the committee regard, with detestation and abhorrence, the odious principle, by whatever name called and from whatever quarter promulgated, that a State may repudiate its debts, and cancel its liabilities by a mere refusal, on the part of its legislature, to recognize the validity of the law of its creditors, or to provide for their punctual discharge at the period of their maturity. States are recognized, in the international code of modern times, as moral personages, possessing an understanding, a will, and other attributes of individual personality, necessary to enable them to discharge their high duties, and vast responsibilities. Conspicuous among these attributes for its importance, and familiar from the frequency of its exhibition, is the capacity of contracting debts for public purposes. The evidence of the exercise of this attribute of sovereignty is, in most countries, the State seal affixed to, and authenticating, the muniments of the creditors' claims; the pledges of the inviolable observance of the duty of discharging these claims, with punctuality, are the pledged faith and honor of the State; the only reliable resource, under every emergency, for funds to meet them, is the property of the citizens drawn into the public coffers by taxation. These are plain and universally recognized axioms of political science. No argument, no plea of necessity, no admitted principle of common honesty, can justify a departure from the principle, that states are bound, like individuals, to pay their debts. The urgent necessities of the State, growing out of an exhausted or embarrassed exchequer, may, indeed, mitigate the severity due to even a temporary failure to meet the claims of the public creditors, but cannot fully justify the delinquency, much less authorize a discharge from the duty of paying the debts themselves. That obligation subsists in undiminished vigor, amid every vicissitude of the national fortunes. The debt of the State contracted with its own citizens or with foreign creditors, is the debt not only of the State itself, but of each individual citizen, to the full extent of his private property. If he did not himself sign and seal the bonds, his lawful agents did it for him, and hence, not only the private property of the State, but the private property of all its citizens is, on the principles of universal law and justice, to be regarded as sacredly pledged for the payment of the public debts, and liable to respond to all the lawful demands of the public creditors.

The committee cannot contemplate with indifference or pass over in silence, the long train of evils attendant on a repudiation by a State, of her honest debts. To enumerate them in detail, would extend this report far beyond its intended and proper dimensions. The committee will, therefore, confine themselves to the consideration of those of a prominent character and will, for the sake of brevity and perspicuity, classify them under two denominations, those which affect the State considered as a political sovereignty owing duties to its own immediate citizens.

The evils of repudiation, which belong to the former class, are numerous and aggravated. The refusal to recognize her great seal, when used by her lawful agents, as the sufficient evidence of her obligation to ratify and confirm their acts, strikes the States at once from the sisterhood of honest nations, and sinks her down to the rank of a culprit, enjoying impunity from merited punishment, only through the dignity which she has sullied, and the sovereignty which she has abused. No prosecution may be instituted against her at the bar of a criminal court; but she will be arraigned before a tribunal, far more august and imposing. The world itself will be her accuser, the moral sense of mankind will be her judge; and posterity will regard, as a beacon and a warning, the verdict of her merited condemnation.

Repudiation entails upon the citizens of a State, which has resorted to it, a reproach and a shame which follow them, to every land and make them feel there, in all its intensity, that memorable curse denounced by the prophet of God, against the apostate people of his choice, "a trembling heart, and falling of eyes, and sorrow of mind." It weakens the arm of the public defence, by palsyng the energy of the public will, which is to direct and wield it in the hour of danger.

It paralyzes the enterprise of a State by destroying her foreign credit, and thus exhausting resources which might be made available to stimulate the industry, and reward the labor of her citizens. It destroys the confidence and respect of other nations for the State, by impairing those muniments of her respectability—her faith and honor.

It retards the advance of liberal political principles in the world, by coupling the idea of repudiation, with that of national perfidy and dishonor. And finally, repudiation operates as a moral leprosy upon the present, and descends a load of shame to future generations, leaving them to doubt, whether the value of the legacy of freedom which they have inherited, be not more than counterbalanced by the infamy which enforces it.

When the committee turn from the contemplation of these evils to the consideration of those of the second class above alluded to, their attention is first arrested by the fact, that the repudiation of her debts by the State, strikes a blow at the foundation of public morals, and becomes a potent example to encourage infidelity in the discharge of private obligations between man and man. Individuals imitate the vices more readily than they practice the virtues of their rulers. History abounds with numberless illustrations of the influences of public examples on private morals. In monarchies the profligacy of the court cor-

rupts alike the courtier and the subject. In despotisms the cruelty of the tyrant is reproduced in the sanguinary feuds and remorseless tempers of his vassals. But in a government like ours, where the whole fabric of the constitution rests upon the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, this reflex action of public example on private morals is stimulated into greater power, and its impulses are readily and speedily transmitted to the remotest extremities of the body politic. Hence, to elevate and purify the standard of private morals, to encourage virtue among our citizens, and impart a healthful and vigorous vitality to the public will, the State should preserve a blameless faith, a spotless honor, and an untarnished fame, in the eyes of all her citizens. Like Cæsar's wife, she should not only be above reproach but above suspicion.

Repudiation weakens the domestic authority of a State in the administration of its municipal code among its citizens. Men submit with reluctance to the control of an authority which holds the scales of justice with a guilty hand. It is a confidence in the virtue of his government that attaches the citizen to it, and reliance on its justice in the protection of his rights that stimulates him to respect and obey its laws. Destroy that confidence by an act of public perfidy, and the strong ligaments which bind the citizen to the government are sundered, and distrust, insubordination, and even rebellion against the authority which he has ceased to respect, may ensue.

Nor can the State, which commits a breach of her pledged faith, avail herself of the capital of her citizens in the development of her resources and the prosecution of her plans of internal improvement. Capitalists will refuse to lend their money to a State which has repudiated her debts. Thus her domestic credit will perish, and the surplus capital of her citizens will seek the channels of private enterprise at home, or find a safe investment abroad.

Repudiation, deliberately adopted, sanctioned and persevered in, by a State, will drive numbers of her high-minded and honorable citizens from her borders. Such an act of public dishonor contaminates the moral atmosphere of a State. Men of quick moral sensibilities will seek, in other regions, a more congenial place of residence. They will prefer to live and rear their families in a State, where better securities for property exist, and where the melancholy spectacle is not exhibited, of a people teaching one code of morals in the pulpit and school house, and promulgating another and widely different one from the halls of legislation.

In a government like ours, repudiation is an act of treason against the State, and those who uphold it ought to be regarded as in an attitude of open rebellion against the laws of their country. For here the arm of authority is not upheld by force, but derives its vigor from the public will and the law, its respectability from the public virtue. Destroy these sanctions, and what remains to enforce the establishments of law, to respect the inviolability of contracts, or to guard the dearest rights of the citizen? The substance of the constitution perishes with the fall of the pillars which support its fabric and only its empty form remains.

Indeed the committee believe, that to a free State, repudiation is an evil far more terrible than even war with all its aggravated horrors. In the struggle with a foreign foe, the patriotism of the citizen is stimulated, and there are deeds of heroism to adorn the domestic annals.—The pillaged city may rise from its ruins, and the desolated plains may smile again beneath the solicitations of patient industry and the favor of benignant heaven. But let repudiation come, and the moral desolation which succeeds, has nothing to mitigate its horrors. For that brightens no page of the domestic history of a State, but darkens the annals of her past career, and throws a shadow upon the path of her future destiny. Her pledged faith and her public honor, once lost, are lost forever.

To all these evils, add other considerations, that national prosperity and justice can never co-exist among any people, that the sense of humiliation and shame, consequent on the fact of being the resident of a State delinquent in the discharge of her pecuniary obligations, will not only drive many honorable men from the State, but prevent the immigration of a virtuous population from abroad, and that the fruits of repudiation can be but temporary, at best; the enraged moral sense of mankind ensuring and compelling a return of the guilty State to the path of duty; and it follows that the rashness and danger of repudiation can be equalled only by its absurdity and folly.

Deeply impressed with the number and magnitude of the evils which they have detailed above, the committee can but express the belief, that the greatest burdens of taxation, imposed to meet the public liabilities, and to preserve the public faith, are comparatively light and trivial, when compared with that vast load of guilt and shame which a State assumes in the act of refusing to recognize her public seal as the inviolable guaranty of the payment of her public debt. Nor can the committee forbear the expression of a fervent wish and an abiding confidence, that a doctrine, so fraught with peril, and so pregnant with dishonor, will never obtain a sanction in the State of Alabama. She is the State of our choice, and we love her too dearly to contemplate, without shuddering and horror, even in the dim and distant prospective, the prospect of her ultimate dishonor, by the refusal to pay her public debts.—Nature has given her a genial climate and a fertile soil. A thriving and vigorous population dwells within her borders. In her mountains there is richness, and in her valleys there is fertility and abundance. The dawn of her future is prophetic of greatness and renown. The depression of the price of her great staple in the markets of the world, and the failure of her bank institutions, have entailed an onerous burthen on her for the present.

But with resources and a population like hers, it would be madness for her legislators to entertain, for a moment, the criminal

idea of cancelling her debts, by affixing a foul spot upon her hitherto unsullied escutcheon. Should they, in a moment of forgetfulness, abandon their duty of maintaining the public faith inviolate and preserving the public honor untarnished, the majesty of an indignant and virtuous public spirit among their constituents, will rebuke the treason and drive the traitors from the public councils. No! Alabama knows her interest too well not to recognize the inseparable connexion between it and a faithful discharge of her duty. She borrowed the money which created her public debt, of those who confided in her honor; her broad seal is affixed to the contract, and be the burthen of discharging it, what it may, she is resolved that no citizen of hers shall have the finger of indignant scorn pointed at him in the thoroughfares of the world, accompanied by the withering taunt—THERE GOES THE CITIZEN OF A REPUDIATING STATE!!

Believing that in this report they have embodied an expression of the public feeling of the State, on the subject to which it relates, the committee have instructed me, to report the following joint resolution; and recommended its passage:

Sec. 1. *Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened,* That Alabama recognizes her public debt, when used by her lawful agents, as the sufficient evidence of her obligation to ratify, confirm, and make good their acts; that with her money and her blood she is prepared to maintain it unsullied; that she utterly abhors, denounces, and condemns the policy of repudiating State debts, and that she will regard any state which adopts and perseveres in that policy, as having forfeited her station in the sisterhood of States, and as being no longer worthy of her confidence and respect.

Sec. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That his Excellency the Governor, be requested to transmit copies of this joint resolution to the Governors of each of the several States, with a request that he will cause the same to be laid before the Legislature thereof.

JOS. W. TAYLOR, of Greene.

## AN ACT

In relation to Elections and Biennial Sessions of the General Assembly.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That Senators and Representatives, of the General Assembly shall be elected on the first Monday in August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and on the first Monday in August biennially thereafter.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first regular Session of the General Assembly, after the passage of this act, shall commence on the first Monday in December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and thereafter regular Sessions shall commence on the first Monday in December, every alternate year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the term of office of any Sheriff, Clerk, Tax Collector, or of any other county officer, shall be about to expire, in any county in this State, or whenever any such office shall have become vacant, there shall be an election holden in such county on the first Monday in August, in any year, when necessary, to fill such office about to expire, or vacant as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all laws and parts of laws, contravening the provisions of this act, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Approved 4th February, 1846.

## A NEW WAR INSTRUMENT.

A Mr. McDowling, manufacturer of surveyor's and military instruments at Newark, N. J., has, according to the Eagle, invented a very formidable missile, to be used in war, for the destruction of vessels, armies, &c. It consists of a considerable dart and ball, to be thrown together and separate. It may be so constructed as to suit the bore of a cannon or musket, and can be discharged from either, or thrown by hand. When the dart strikes an object, both explode, causing destruction in every direction. It may be made sufficiently powerful to destroy a vessel of war at the distance of two miles.

A son of the Emerald Isle, meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting him most cordially, inquired his name. "Walsh," said the gentleman. "Walsh, Walsh," responded Paddy, "are ye from Dublin? I know two old maids there of that name; was either one of 'em yer mother?"

## EFFECT OF THE NEWS.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette learns from those who are "capable of imparting information" that the effect of the news, generally, is favorable, and the results to grow out of the proposed change in the English Tariff such as will, with some few exceptions, be salutary. The Gazette says:

"Flour and grain are substantially and most favorably affected—the position of affairs being such that they may be sent forward to England in place of Bills of Exchange; a most desirable and profitable state of things for our grain growers. Provisions feel the general buoyancy most strongly, and trade will no doubt receive an impulse which will remain operative for a considerable period of time. The aspect of the Iron Trade is not so gratifying, as the operation of the proposed reduced Tariff will be somewhat unfavorable."

In New York, the advices by the steamer causes much activity in stocks and a general advance. The holders of corn put up prices, but other grains were not affected. With regard to Cotton, the New York Tribune of the 20th says—"There is a feeling of disappointment to-day as to the nature of the market in England, and we are at a loss to form a correct opinion as to the future course of prices here."

## Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 11, 1846.

### TO PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS.

An experienced Printer is in want of a situation as a COMPOSITOR, either in a book and Job Office, or on a Newspaper. Having, "in his times played many parts" in the Profession, he flatters himself that he would be not only highly acceptable, but very valuable to any office or any station that can be entrusted to him.

Address: J. D., Reporter Office, Talladega, Alabama, March 5, 1846.

We do not recollect for the last ten years to have seen such a universal spirit of improvement prevailing among the citizens of our village, as the present time, in all that is useful and ornamental. We hope it will both increase and continue. We have one of the most beautiful and desirable villages in the State. Its location, beauty of scenery by which it is surrounded, and susceptibility of improvement, have been the subject of admiration by almost every traveller that has passed through it. We have every confidence that our public spirited Town Council will do their duty, and not be governed by narrow and contracted views, so that they will be sustained by every liberal citizen whose pecuniary interest is connected and identified with the improvement of the place. In a few weeks it is supposed, the work which was commenced some months since, of conveying water from the mountain will be completed. It has already been finished more than half way, and perhaps the greatest difficulties overcome. The success of the experiment is in fact no longer a matter of doubt. With the large spring near the west side of the square, and the eastern side furnished at various points with water from the mountain, our Town will be unsurpassed, in point of the convenience of a plentiful supply of pure water.

We call the attention of our readers to the masterly report of Mr. Taylor, of Greene, on the subject of repudiation, in this week's paper. If any citizen of Alabama can read it without feeling his very soul stirred up within him, and his blood boil at the prospect of repudiation, he must be one.

"Who never to himself hath said  
This is my own, my native land."

If foreign enemy were to offer to reduce us to such a state of degradation, what Alabamian is there that would not pour out the last drop of his heart's blood to avert it?

Shall we, then, sit tamely still, and see demagogues, for the sake of a little temporary elevation, plunge us into such degrading shame? And yet, a majority of the patriotic members of our last Legislature repudiated in effect. They refused to adopt the only system that will enable us to pay our foreign debt—they refused to provide for the repayment of the University fund of \$300,000—some of them declared they would never consent to tax their constituents to pay back the sixteenth section fund—and, pray, what is all this, but repudiation? It is reaching it by degrees, the surest way of accomplishing it.

We call the attention of our readers to this subject again, because we feel a deep and very deep interest in it; and we expect to advert to it, occasionally, hereafter, and especially, immediately preceding the next general election. We are unwilling that the citizens of our State shall go blindly on into this "moral leprosy"—this reproach and shame which will follow them into every land; and for one we are determined to raise our voice against it.

### BANK COMMISSIONERS.

We see by the last Tuscaloosa Monitor, that two of the Bank Commissioners, Messrs. Lyon and Cooper, have arrived at Tuscaloosa and entered upon the discharge of their duties; and that Gov. Clay was daily expected. It appears that their first efforts were directed to the examination of the "list of debts due to the several Banks, as classed under the inspection of the Joint Examining Committee of the last General Assembly, so as to ascertain the actual amount of indebtedness to each and all of the Banks, and to ascertain the situation of each debt, what payments have been made on debts reported on the lists as due; what progress may have been made in their collection, and their present standing and situation."

In the course of this examination, the Commissioners have already ascertained, that on many of the debts reported to the Legislature as still due, payments have been made, as shown by the books; they have therefore ordered new lists to be made out forthwith.

The following appointments have been made by the Commissioners:

William Hawn, to be Assistant in closing the affairs of the Bank of the State, Henry B. Holcombe to assist in closing the affairs of the Branch at Mobile, John Whiting, for the Branch at Montgomery, William S. Compton, for the Branch at Decatur.

Theophilus Lacy, for the Branch at Huntsville, Messrs Martin and Huntington, Attorneys for the State Bank, Messrs Armstrong & Cooper, Attorneys for the Decatur Branch, John A. Elmore, Esq. Attorney for the Montgomery Branch, James W. McClung, Esq. Attorney for the Huntsville Branch.

We copy the following particulars of the late duel between J. H. Pleasant and Thomas Ritchie, jr. of Richmond, Va., from a P. S. in the Montgomery Advertiser of the 6th inst. Mr. Pleasants, was Editor of the Star, and Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Enquirer.

"J. H. Pleasants wrote to Thomas Ritchie, Jr., to meet him on an island in James' river, opposite Richmond, armed. They met Wednesday morning, accompanied by several friends, as witnesses, and commenced firing with duelling and revolving pistols, at a distance of thirty yards, advancing as they fired. Pleasants fired four shots, Ritchie six, the last of which took effect, the former throwing his pistol and striking the latter with it on the mouth. They closed with bowie knives, when Pleasants received a wound in the abdomen, which laid it open, and Ritchie had his cheek cut from mouth to ear. Pleasants died Thursday night or Friday morning. Ritchie was at Washington, very slightly injured."

It affords us pleasure to publish the following communication and the subject of extract:

Ma. Editor: I send you with the request that you will publish it in your paper, the subject of the Florence Gazette, clipped from the Huntsville Democrat. It contains a complimentary notice of our present Secretary of State, formerly a citizen of this county, which does him nothing more than justice. Some intercourse with Col. Garrett, both personally and officially, enables me to add my testimonial to that of the Florence Gazette. A more courteous, urbane, prompt and competent officer cannot be found filling the same office.

We copy from the Florence Gazette the following very just and complimentary notice of Col. Garrett.

Huntsville Democrat. WILLIAM GARRETT SECRETARY OF STATE.—It will be seen from our columns to-day that this stern and inflexible officer has been re-elected to the office of Secretary of State. We would be doing injustice to our feelings, were we not to express our gratification at his reelection. Mr. GARRETT has filled this office for several years, and has evinced a degree of skill in the management of this most difficult department in our State Government, which reflects the highest credit upon his talents and capacity. He is universally beloved among the various country officers of the State, with whom he has heretofore had official dealings; his kindness, and the mildness with which he communicates his business, has secured the universal good opinion. Indeed, no man elected to office ever labored harder or discharged his duty more faithfully than WILLIAM GARRETT; and we learn that as a citizen of Tuscaloosa, whig & democrat, will join in saying that his conduct in every relation in life, stands unimpeached and unimpeachable.

## AN ACT

To form an additional Regiment in the County of Benton.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That a new Regiment be formed in the County of Benton to be composed of the third Battalion of the 72nd Regiment, and Captain Mason Ezzell's company of the second Battalion, said Regiment to be known as the 97th Regiment of Alabama Militia.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the first and second Companies shall form the first Battalion of said Regiment, and the third, fourth and Capt. Ezzell's Company shall form the second Battalion.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That said Regiment shall be governed in all respects as other Regiments of Alabama Militia are now governed by law.

Approved, 23rd January, 1846.

We are requested to announce that the election for Col. Commandant in the above named Regiment will be held on the 2nd Saturday in April next.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day, the debate on "the notice" was continued. Mr. Dickinson concluded his remarks.

A motion was then offered by Mr. Dayton, for the postponement of the further consideration of the subject till Monday fortnight, on the ground that the recent news from England was eminently pacific, and that a corresponding spirit should be manifested here. Messrs. Allen and Cass opposed, in a very decided manner, this motion—expressed their doubts as to the pacific news—reiterated their views as to the wisdom and duty of presenting a bold and unflinching attitude—and urged that postponement would be virtually a departure from the unshrinking course thus far pursued.

Mr. Calhoun was anxious for an immediate vote upon the amendments, so that the question might be at once presented in its final form.

Mr. Colquitt's motion to postpone having been withdrawn—then presented a resolution, which he wished appended to the joint resolution, which was ordered to be printed; and then, on motion of Mr. Allen, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

In the House, the committees were call-

ed in their order. During this process, Mr. Isaac E. Holmes introduced a report from the select committee on the rules the disposition of which consumed a considerable portion of the day. A good deal of feeling was manifested; for, though, to a superficial observer, there is nothing in a mere change of the rules of the House which, (a few points excepted,) can be of general interest, yet the amendment reported to-day is destined to have a very important bearing on certain kinds of legislation, as will hereafter be demonstrated.

The joint resolution from the Senate authorizing the transmission and presentation of books to the minister of justice in France in exchange for books received from him, was passed. And when we add that for the residue of the sitting the river and harbor bill was under consideration, our account current for the day will be complete.

Wash. Union, Feb. 25.

### For the Republican.

Mr. Editor:

The Theatre is one of those institutions that will not bear investigation. The more narrowly you inspect it the worse it appears. At first sight we had no adequate idea of the baseness and turpitude practiced by performers and countenanced by managers, in the Theatre. Nor had we any just conception of the baleful influence which the Stage exerts on society. But a closer inspection has discovered that the Theatre has always been regarded by the moral and religious part of mankind as a dangerous institution. And Theatrical performers, as a body, being loose and dissipated, have in every age and country, been looked upon with a suspicious eye. And the very fact that the Theatre with its imbecilities, has always been regarded in the same light in which we view it, is strong presumptive evidence that our opinion is correct—and that the Stage under all its disguises is essentially the same.

Although our first article had particular reference to the travelling Theatre, which visited Jacksonville a short time since; yet our remarks, since that time, have been made with reference to Theatres in general; because, as we have said, the principle or basis upon which all Theatres are founded is essentially the same. And if that principle be radically wrong, then the Theatre is wrong in all its various and modified forms. And the most infallible criterion by which to determine whether the principle upon which any institution is founded, be good or bad, is furnished us in its practical developments. And when we turn to the Theatre to examine its practical effects, we see that from its very origin it has exerted the most disastrous influence on society. We have already shown, most conclusively, that the stage has done a great deal of harm in the world, and it has not yet appeared that it has ever accomplished any good. Hence we may safely infer that the basis upon which all Theatres are founded is substantially the same, and radically wrong; and as such incapable of producing any good effect; for a corrupt fountain cannot send forth pure waters.

In order to expose the depravity of the Theatre, we have produced the testimony of several eminent men, whose familiarity with the Theatre itself, and a Theatre-going community, enabled them to judge correctly both of its character and its influence. And we expect also to introduce other testimony of the same kind. And the only apology we are able to make for the character of this testimony, is that the nature of the case required them to speak out in plain and unequivocal terms. The licentiousness of the stage could not be set forth in very modest terms. No man can tell all that takes place in the Theatre without using vulgar language. The fault, therefore, is in the Theatre: not in the testimony.

But it is often contended that the modern drama has been reclaimed from its former abuses and corruptions. That some of the best talents of the age, have been devoted to the writing of Tragedies. That under the plastic hand of such men as Shakespeare it has assumed a very different character from that which it once sustained. But we must remember that the marble statue, shaped and polished with so much skill that it has assumed almost the appearance of life, is essentially the same as when it lay embedded in the mountain quarry. So the character of the Stage is still essentially the same that it ever has been. It has only assumed a different and a more dangerous form. Our modern writers, such as Shakespeare, have succeeded much better in the style and polish, than in the sentiment of their Tragedies. They excel the ancients in the intricacy & disposition of the fable, but fall infinitely short of them in the moral part of the performance. The fascinating style of the modern Tragedy, only renders it more attractive, and consequently more dangerous. The change which has been effected in the modern drama, was imperiously demanded by the greatly improved state of society. The exhibition of these plays, in their naked deformity, would not be tolerated now as it once was. They must be clothed in a style which exposes their moral turpitude by a pretended effort to conceal it. This affected modesty seems to be the only redeeming trait the modern drama possesses. By running upon this middle ground, so to speak, between modesty and vulgarity, the drama sustains itself. And whenever it abandons this, it must inevitably fall. Let the Tragedian reject every vulgar and obscene idea, and he will find that his plays are insipid and powerless. If he adopt the opposite course, he will be equally unsuccessful. But by taking this middle course, he may advance a vulgar and lascivious idea, which will delight one portion of his audience; and then by a pretended effort to conceal the baseness of this idea, in a chaste and modest style, he may render it acceptable to the other part of his audience, and thus please the whole. One part are pleased by a lascivious thought, the other with a beautiful style. This,



then, is the kind of improvement the stage has undergone. Now, I ask, in what does its excellence consist?

This brings us to notice another very common argument in favor of the Theatre, (viz.) "That these plays are interspersed with admirable sentiments of virtue, & maxims of morality; & are therefore calculated to elevate the moral condition of man." To this we reply, in the first place, that unfortunately for the Theatre, it does not appear that it has ever produced this effect in a single case; and we have no right to say that it is calculated to effect that which it has always failed to accomplish.

Secondly, the heart of man has been fully compared to a sieve which allows the wheat to fall through, but retains the chaff. So the mind drops the morality and carries away ribaldry. This remark is confirmed both by experience and observation. To bring the matter near home; go and converse with those who visited the Theatre in Jacksonville, and you will find that while their memory retains all the trash which was poured into it there, they cannot recollect one moral sentiment, (if indeed they heard any.) This shows that it is not the sentiment of virtue and morality emanating from the stage, which attracts its votaries.

But let us now turn our attention for a few moments, to the origin and early history of the drama. For in order to determine what estimate should be placed upon the Theatre, as an institution, we should view it not only as affording a momentary and transient pleasure, but also as exerting a permanent and mighty influence, on society. And the character of this influence should determine our judgment of the Stage. It requires but a glance at the history of individuals and nations, to discover that very few of those who have become passionately fond of the Stage, and its entertainments have escaped the infections of vice, which has always been a constituent part of the institution. Nor have they been more successful in avoiding the ruin which always tends close upon the heels of vice. And say not that there is a wide difference between the ancient and modern drama;—this plea has already been set aside as unfounded; because Theatres are substantially the same in every age and country.

It is generally admitted that the drama was invented by Thespis, a Greek poet, of Attica, about 530 B. C. (Hence, the term Thespian is sometimes applied to those strolling bands which peddle their exhibitions from town to town, through our country.) At first his representations were, of course, very rustic and imperfect. He went from town to town in a cart, upon which was erected a temporary Stage, where two actors, whose faces were daubed with lees of wine, entertained the audience with choral songs, while the other performers were resting themselves and taking breath. It is said that Solon, one of the wise men of Greece, upon seeing these performances, expressed his dislike of them by striking his staff against the ground and saying: "If falsehood & fiction were tolerated on the Stage, they would soon find their way among the common occupations of men." And the sequel shows that his apprehensions were too well founded. For the Greeks have long been proverbially treacherous and knavish. After Thespis, others improved upon his invention until Theatres of the most magnificent dimensions were erected, for the accommodation of spectators. And tragedy was carried to a higher state of perfection among them than it has ever been in any other nation. And no other people, perhaps, ever enjoyed Theatrical exhibition with a higher zest than they did. And their ultimate ruin was proportionally great. And it is easy to see that the stage was the prime cause of their downfall, as a nation. Their passionate fondness for Theatrical entertainments, which required no mental effort, drew them away from the severe and toilsome exercise of the Academy, and soon they became ignorant and profligate. The Stage also drew them away from the laborious and useful avocations of life into habits of indolence luxury and vice. The husbandman left his plow standing in the furrow—tradesman his shop, &c. &c., and all resorted to the Theatre, until they contracted an antipathy to their several occupations, gave them up, and devoted themselves to Theatrical entertainments, until inaction had rendered them so effeminate, that they were incapable of undergoing the toils and privations of war. And thus they gradually lost their independent and warlike spirit.

Again their love of the drama, induced them to expend on the Theatre, that wealth which they had usually laid out in preparations for war. Thus we see that the Theatre had diminished their public treasury—broken & enfeebled their brave spirits—enervated their athletic bodies—and cast a cloud of ignorance over the whole nation. (A nation too, which, until this iniquitous invention, had good foremost in science & literature.) And in this deplorable condition, the Roman army came upon them, conquered and pillaged their country; to accomplish which, they had failed in several previous attempts. And had the Grecians never seen a Theatre, they, in all probability, on this occasion, would have repelled the Romans, & maintained their independence.

But the Romans carried home with them from their Grecian conquest the Theatre with all its extravagances and vices which had conquered Greece before Rome had unsheathed her sword. And they soon became so extravagantly fond of the entertainments of the Theatre as to neglect every thing else. To indulge this feverish anxiety to witness Theatrical exhibitions, they sacrificed their domestic interest so far as to neglect the ordinary pursuits of life. And thus they brought upon themselves the same calamities that had previously fallen upon Greece. For it was not until their energies had been broken by luxury and licentiousness, which the Stage had introduced among them, that they were subdued by the Barbarians of

the North. After their Grecian conquest, the Romans were so ardently devoted to the Theatre, that they carried it with the army on all their foreign expeditions; and celebrated every important event with Theatrical exhibitions. In their estimation the stage came to be second in importance to the army. They also introduced the Theatre among all those nations which they conquered. And thus it has been dispersed through all lands and handed down from age to age to the present day.

Thus the Thespian band, with whose exhibitions we have been so highly favored of late, can trace their genealogy by a regular line of succession clear back to the Grecian band of Attica;

"Thespis, who sneered with less and void of art, The grateful folly vented from a cart; And his tawdry scenes drove about, The slight was now and then the going mart."

Let us now look at the drama as it existed in London, in the days of Addison and Steele, some of whose writings we have in the Spectator of A.D. 1711. Steele, by way of apology for the vulgar and obscene style in which the plays then exhibited at London were written, says, "But there is a great deal to be said in behalf of the author. If the audience would consider the difficulty of keeping up a sprightly dialogue for five acts together they would allow a writer, when he wants wit and cannot please any other way, to help it out with a little smartness. I will answer for the poets that no one ever will bawdy for any other reason than dearth of invention. When an author cannot strike out of himself any more of that which he has superior to the bulk of his audience, his natural recourse is to that which has in common with them, and a description to gratify a sensual appetite will please when the author has nothing about him to delight a refined imagination. It is to this poverty we must attribute all such sentences as are called lascivious expressions. This expedient to supply the deficiencies of wit has been used by most authors who have succeeded on the Stage. Though I know but one who has professedly write a play upon the basis of multiplying the human species; and that is the polite Sir George Ethridge, if I understand what the lady would be at in the play called 'She would if she could.' Other poets have given her and there an intimation that there is this design under all the disguises & affectations which a lady may put on, but no other except this has made sure work of it, and put the imagination of the audience upon this one purpose from the beginning to the end of the Comedy. It has always fared accordingly, for whether it be that all who go to this piece, would if they could, or that the innocents go to it, to guess only what she would if she could, the play has always been well received. It hits a heavy, empty sentence when there is a lascivious gesture of body added to it, and when it is too low to be raised even by that, a flat meaning is enlivened by making it a double one."

When a poet flings in writing lasciviously, a pretty girl can move lasciviously and have the same good consequence for the author. It is remarkable that writers of least learning are best skilled in the lascivious way. The poetesses of the age have done wonders in this kind, and we are obliged to the lady who writ Ibrahim, for introducing a preparatory scene when the Emperor throws his handkerchief as a signal for his mistress to follow him into the most retired part of the seraglio. It must be confessed that his Turkish majesty went off with a good air, but we thought we made but a sad figure who waited without. This ingenious gentleman, in this piece of bawdry refined upon another of the same sex, who in the Rover makes a country squire strip to his Holland drawers. The pleasantness of stripping almost naked has been since practiced very successfully at Bartholomew fair, by Lady Mary, a rope dancer. "And if I am not mistaken this same pleasantness has been practiced this winter at Tuscaloosa during the sessions of the Legislature of Alabama."

In our last we gave an extract from the writings of Massillon respecting the Theatre in Paris, to which we refer the reader for information respecting its character in that place. And as to the character which the Theatre sustains in the United States we refer you to the testimony of Dr. Plumer and the Editor of the American Republican on the subject, in our last article. We have thus far relied upon arguments and testimony to show that the Stage must and does exert a demoralizing influence on society. In our next we propose to deal principally in facts showing that the Theatre has exerted the influence of which we complain; and that it must inevitably continue to exert this influence so long as it is patronized by moral and intelligent men, and especially while it is patronized by professing Christians.

ENTERPRISE.

John Ricord, Esq. lately appointed by the King of the Sandwich Islands, Attorney General of the Kingdom, is a young American lawyer, who joined the Oregon expedition which left St. Louis two years since, arrived there poor and friendless, and passed on to the Sandwich Islands, became a subject of the King, and received the above appointment, with a handsome salary.

Morning News.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elison Cook, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1846, by the honorable the Judge of DeKalb county, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

BENJ. F. COOK, Adm'r.

March 11, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.

### Land and Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGeehee on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGeehee, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

**Thirty-five and Forty Like-Like Negroes.**

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of

**Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.**

Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGeehee now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Ohiathie and Tallahassee Creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGeehee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.

March 11, 1846.

\*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

**Coroner's Sale, Randolph Co.**

Will be sold at the Court House door in the town of Wedowee on the 1st Monday of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, the interest owned by Lawson E. McKee in the East 1/2 of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, East, in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy an Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the circuit court of Randolph county in favor of Samuel Carpenter, Sheriff and Administrator ex officio upon the Estate of John Dobson, deceased, vs. said McKee—Sale within the usual hours.

WILSON FALKNER, Coroner of Randolph county.

March 11, 1846.—4t—\$1.

**Notice.**

THE undersigned having on the 29th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' Court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 29th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.

MARY THOMPSON, Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.

March 11, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Madison county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next all the right, title, interest and claim that John Rodes has in and to 120 acres of the following described land, (to-wit) the West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 23, Township 16, Range 10, East, in the Coosa Land District—Levied on as the property of said John Rodes to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Huntsville, vs. John Rodes, Joshua Teague, and H. H. Mallory, this 9th March, 1846.

W. J. WILLIS, Sheriff.

March 11, 1846.

**State of Alabama, Benton County.**

March Term, 1846. Orphans' Court.

CAME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the court that the regular notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession and posting up the same for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff, &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

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M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 11, 1846.

**NOTICE.**

THE copartnership in the practice of the LAW heretofore existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by consent. All engagements made prior to the last Term of the Benton Circuit Court, are binding on both of us, and will receive the attention of both. Engagements made subsequently will receive the attention of the one with whom the engagement was made.

E. T. SMITH,  
S. P. RICE,

Dec. 17th, 1845.

**BAGGING & ROPE.**

WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMPKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure, of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

**FREE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Free-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.

WM. MILLER.

Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.

THE Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**

**St. Clair County.**

I will sell on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit) the west half of the S. W. q. of Section thirty, Township 11, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell the east half of S. E. quarter of Section 29, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Cane Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Cane Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.

B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County.

Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

**PLANTERS' HOTEL.**

JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Houghton's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best country aliments, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.

Rates to suit the times.

JOHN P. FLAKE.

N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.

Dec. 24, 1845.—6m.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will save cost by calling and paying up their Notes and Accounts by the 25th of December, as longer indulgence cannot be given. I am compelled by unavoidable circumstances to wind up and quit the business, which I deem a sufficient apology for the course I am about to pursue.

Good seed cotton delivered at Crow's gin will be taken in payment at \$1 25 per hundred.

R. E. W. McADAMS.

Nov. 12, 1845.

**Land for Sale.**

I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about 500 Acres; the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1000 pounds of cotton to the acre in 1844. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 4 1/2 miles north of Ashville, 80 acres on Cane Creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and lots in Ashville whereon I now reside.—Further description is deemed unnecessary. Mr. Gibb lives on the lands and will show them. Having determined to go to a tropical climate, I will sell low for cash.

JOHN S. JAMES.

Feb. 25, 1846.—2m.

**Wetowee Hotel.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the Wetowee Hotel, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices; he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords; and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM OWENS.

March 4,—4t.

**State of Alabama, Benton County.**

March Term, 1846. Orphans' Court.

CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that he said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Petition in A pril next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 4, 1846.—4t.

**Chancery**

for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, from the making of this order, and plead answer or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes.

R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said court.

March 4, 1846.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 4th day of May next, the undivided half of the following described lands, to-wit: the E. half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 12, township 13, range 9. Also E. A. of fl. Sec. 12, township 13, range 9, containing 43 95-100 acres. Also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, township 13, range 10. Also E. D. of fl. Sec. 7, T. 13, range 10, containing 35 acres, lying on the waters of Mill Creek in Terrapin valley, said to be owned by Samuel C. Chambers: sold for State and County tax of 1845. State and County Tax \$1 16.

ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector B. C.

Feb. 4, 1846.—3m.—\$14.

**COMMITTED**

TO the Jail of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 22nd, inst. negro man who says his name is PETER about 35 years old dark complexion about five feet 2 or 3 inches high weighing about one hundred and twenty five pounds and says he belongs to Morilla Meadows of Fairfield District South Carolina.

The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away or he will be dealt with according to law.

W. H. COBB, Jailor.

November 24th, 1845.

**State of Alabama, Benton County.**

March Term, 1846. Orphans' Court.

CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that he said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Petition in A pril next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 4, 1846.—4t.

**State of Alabama, Benton County.**

Orphans' Court, Special Term, February 26th, 1846.

CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that he said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Petition in A pril next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 4, 1846.—4t.

**Chancery**

for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, from the making of this order, and plead answer or demur, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.



**FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,**  
Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.  
(TALLADEGA, A. LA.)  
WILL attend to all business entrusted  
to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St.  
Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tal-  
ladesa, Coosa and Talladega; and in the  
Supreme Court.  
Office West of the Court House.  
October 30 1844.—tf.

**Tax Collector's Sale.**  
ON Monday the 3d day of August next,  
will sell to the highest bidder, for cash,  
before the Court House door in the town of  
Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: the  
W. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9,  
east in the Coosa land district. Also the  
N. W. q. of the N. W. q. of Sec. 21, T.  
16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district,  
lying on the waters of Chocologoco, said to  
be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of  
Texas, sold for State & County Tax of  
1845.—Am't of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14.  
Also at the same time and place.  
ONE Lot in the town of White Plains,  
containing one acre more or less, lying  
at the west end of the Alley running be-  
tween Simmons and Moore's lot, and im-  
mediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots,  
owner unknown, sold for State and County  
Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County  
tax 5 cents.

**ALEXANDER WOODS.**  
Tax Collector B. C.  
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

**EDUCATION.**  
THE exercises of the **CANE CREEK**  
**ACADEMY** will be resumed on the  
second Monday in February next, under the  
supervision of the undersigned, who hopes  
that he will receive a liberal support from  
the patrons of learning. The Academy is  
situated in a healthy and pleasant neighbor-  
hood. Terms of tuition reasonable and  
board very cheap.

JNO. A. FLEMING.  
Jan. 28, 1846.

**Jacksonville Female**  
**Academy.**  
THE above named institution, will be  
opened on the first Monday in February  
next, under the superintendence, of Mr.  
John Clark, and Lady from Georgia. Said  
Academy, is a comfortable brick building,  
pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the  
South Eastern portion of the village. The  
Village itself, is desirably located, in a high  
and healthy section of Country—abundant  
with good springs—is surrounded by strik-  
ing scenery—and is every way inviting,  
as a seat for literary schools. The reputa-  
tion of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of  
a high order, and the undersigned cannot  
doubt, but that they will render satisfaction,  
to those who may favor them with patronage.

We learn that Mr. Clark has been en-  
gaged in teaching, upwards of twenty  
years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experi-  
ence of sixteen years, in that business.  
Boarding can be secured in respectable  
families, on moderate terms. The rates of  
tuition, also considered moderate.

Those who desire, can refer to the fol-  
lowing named gentlemen, as regards Mr.  
and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr.  
Church President of Franklin College  
Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles  
Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens  
Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. J. C. Sewell,  
Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.  
J. FORNEY, Char.

M. M. HOUSTON,  
J. C. FRANCIS,  
F. T. SMITH,  
A. D. HOKE,  
J. C. ROBINSON.  
E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.  
Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

**BAGGING & ROPE,**  
For sale by  
**HUDSON, TERRY & WYL**

**TAX COLLECTOR'S SALE.**  
**BENTON COUNTY.**

I will sell on the first Monday in July  
next to the highest bidder for Cash at the  
Court House door in the Town of Jackson-  
ville, the following described lots, or par-  
cels of land (to-wit: the N. E. q. also the  
N. half of the S. E. q. also the N. half of  
the S. W. q. and also 40 acres of the S.  
half of the S. W. q. the dividing line to run  
from the S. W. corner, to the N. E. corner,  
and North of the dividing line in Section  
16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near  
the head waters of Tallachachy Creek, sold  
to pay the State and county taxes, on the  
same for the year 1845. State and county  
tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.

I will also sell at the same time and place  
the N. W. fourth of the N. E. fourth, of Section  
29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscaden-  
ville Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood &  
Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State &  
county tax on the same for 1845. State  
and county tax \$0 15,cts.—6m.

Also I will sell on the first Monday in  
April next, to the highest bidder for Cash  
at the court house door in the Town of  
Jacksonville, the following described lot of  
land, (to-wit) the S. E. q. of section 32  
Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold  
Water creek, sold to pay the State and  
county taxes on the same for the year 1845.  
Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan,  
and others, State and county taxes \$3 60  
3m.—\$6 75.

The above lots of lands are subject to a  
**Double Tax.**  
A. WOODS, T. C.  
Dec. 24, 1845.

**STRAYED OR STOLEN.**  
From the undersigned on the night of the  
11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze  
face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high;  
his gait a very short walk and short trot.  
Any information of the above described  
horse will be thankfully received.

JACOB STINER.  
Jan. 28, 1846.

**Rifle Guns.**  
APPROVED quality and cheap by  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**

**Tariff of Charges for Ship-  
pers Press and Ware-Houses**  
**for the seasons 1845**  
**and '46.**  
STORAGE for Planters Cot-  
ton for the 1st month, per  
bale. 15c  
For one month thereafter per bale. 10  
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6  
For Compressing, per bale. 30  
Storage, drayage and wharfage on com-  
pressed Cotton per bale. 10  
All other charges same as last season.  
The above Tariff to take effect on the  
first day of September next.

G. R. GRIFFITH,  
Proprietor of Shippers Press.  
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

**WARE-HOUSE**  
AND  
**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

THE subscriber informs his  
friends and the public, that  
he has leased for a term of  
years that well known and extensive

**Fire Proof**  
**WARE-HOUSE**  
and close stores, on the East side of Mc-  
Intosh street, occupied for the last four  
years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which  
are now in perfect order for the reception  
of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers  
for their patronage heretofore to the firm  
of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my  
services for the storage and sale of cotton  
and all other produce which may be con-  
signed to my care. Particular attention  
will be given to the purchase of Bag-  
ging, Groceries, &c., and to re-  
ceiving and forwarding Merchandise. My  
Ware-house being located in the central  
business part of the city, renders it con-  
venient for receiving cotton or other produce  
by Rail Road, Waggon and River. My  
charges will be in conformity with the es-  
tablished rates of the Commission Mer-  
chants of this city. Liberal advances will  
be made on cotton or other produce in  
store.

M. M. DYE.  
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republic-  
an, will publish it every other week and  
forward their account for payment.  
M. M. D.  
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.  
46—cow-11.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY**  
**TERM 1846.**

CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the  
Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y  
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the  
court that this day had been set apart for  
hearing and determining upon the report of  
the Insolvency of the Estate of said John  
B. Ingram, deceased, made by said admin-  
istrator, and that notice had been given ac-  
cording to a former order of this court by  
advertisement in the Jacksonville Republic-  
an to the creditors of said Estate three  
times in succession, and by posting up the  
same for thirty days upon the court house  
door, and that similar notices had been is-  
sued to be served upon the creditors in the  
County, and issued and sent by mail to  
those residing out of the County, and no op-  
position or objection being made by any  
person to the Decree of Insolvency or to the  
correctness of the accounts & vouchers &  
schedule filed; and it appearing to the court  
that the assets of said Estate are wholly in-  
sufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities.

It is therefore ordered and decreed that  
the said Estate be & the same is hereby de-  
clared insolvent. It is further ordered that  
Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office  
of the clerk of the County court of said  
County on the first Friday in April next, to  
make settlement of his accounts as admin-  
istrator aforesaid and that the creditors of  
said Estate be notified to be and appear at  
said court on said day, by publication in  
the Jacksonville Republican for three suc-  
cessive weeks, previous to said day and by  
posting up at the court House door, a copy  
of said notice for thirty days previous to said  
day, and by the issuance of similar notices  
to be served upon such of the creditors as  
reside in this county, and by sending simi-  
lar notices by mail to such of the creditors  
as reside out of this County.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.  
February 11, 1846.

**The State of Alabama,**  
St. Clair County.

IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Wag-  
non late of St. Clair county deceased.  
In the county court sitting for Orphans'  
business. John Chehnault administrator  
ex officio de bonis non of the goods and  
chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter  
Wagon, having this day presented his  
accounts and vouchers to the said court  
for a final settlement of his accounts as  
such administrator; and the said court  
having examined, audited and stated the  
said accounts, and reported the same for  
allowance at a term of the said court to be  
held on the first Monday in April next.

Notice is hereby given that it is the in-  
tention of the said John Chehnault, admin-  
istrator as aforesaid, to have his said ac-  
count presented to the said court for al-  
lowance at the term of said court to be held  
on the first Monday of April next; when  
and where all persons interested in the set-  
tlement of said estate are required to ap-  
pear, and make exception to the said report.  
Witness, JOHN T. THOMASON, Judge of  
said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.

JOHN T. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

**The first of January**  
**is here?**

THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet,  
will please call forthwith. Their debts  
are now due, and longer indulgence can  
not be given,—we must have money—a word  
to the wise is sufficient.

YOUNG & NISBET.

**500 Pages for Fifty Cents!!!**  
**PROSPECTUS.**  
OF THE  
**Congressional Journal.**

The editors of the *United States Journal*  
propose to commence, with the next session  
of Congress, a weekly publication under  
the above title, to continue through the  
whole session, at the unprecedented low  
price of

**FIFTY CENTS!**  
to each subscriber for a volume of five hun-  
dred pages!

It will contain a faithful and impartial  
record of both Houses of Congress, the list  
of all the important speeches which may be  
delivered, &c. &c. The most competent  
reporters will be employed and nothing  
shall prevent it being made worthy of the  
patronage of the public generally. The  
Journal will endeavor, in its records, to do  
justice to both parties, so that both parties  
will feel allowed to patronize the publica-  
tion. It being the long session, as it is  
called, the volume will contain at least  
500 pages; each number will contain six-  
teen pages of solid matter, which will en-  
able the publishers to give all the proceed-  
ings worthy of being preserved in book  
form, for binding and future reference. The  
exceedingly low terms will place it within  
the reach of all; the publishers hope that  
their friends will use their exertions in ob-  
taining subscribers.

Those who forward Five Dollars  
shall receive Eleven copies—Ten dollars,  
Twenty-three copies—Twenty dollars,  
FIFTY copies—reducing the price to forty  
cents, for a volume of 500 pages.

A title page and complete index will  
be added at the end of the volume, to make  
it the more convenient for future reference.

**THEOPHILUS FISK,**  
**JESSE E. DOW.**  
Washington, August 12, 1845.

Editors by copying the above prospec-  
tus and calling the attention of their readers  
to it, will be entitled to a copy from the com-  
mencement.

**NOTICE.**  
THE copartnership in the practice of  
the LAW heretofore existing between the  
undersigned has been dissolved by consent.

All engagements made prior to the last  
Term of the Benton Circuit Court, are bind-  
ing on both of us, and will receive the at-  
tention of both. Engagements made sub-  
sequently will receive the attention of the  
one with whom the engagement was  
made.  
E. T. SMITH,  
S. F. RICE,  
Dec. 17th. 1845.

**TO PRINTERS.**  
**TYPE FOUNDRY**  
AND PRINTERS  
Furnishing  
**WARE-HOUSE.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a new TYPE  
FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where  
they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any  
kind of  
Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, gal-  
leys, Brass Rule, Steel Column &c. Com-  
posing Sticks, Chases, and every article neces-  
sary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are set in new moulds, from  
an entire new set of matrices with deep counters,  
are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will  
be sold at prices to suit the times.  
Fitting Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines  
of the most approved patterns.  
Composition Ballers sent for Printers.  
A Mechanic constantly in attendance to re-  
pair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times  
as much type as their bills amount to, may give  
the above six months' insertion in their papers, and  
send their papers containing it to the subscribers.  
**COCKROFT & OVEREND,**  
New York, Aug. 6, 1845. 25—Am st.

**CHEAP BOOKS,**  
**AT YOUNG & NISBET'S;**  
American Bible Society Books, sold at  
cost. If you want a BIBLE or TESTA-  
MENT, call and buy, if you are not able  
to buy, come and we will give you one—  
January 1st 1846.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
BENTON COUNTY.

The undersigned having been appointed  
administrator, Ex officio, of the Estate of Henry  
Hollingsworth, late said County, de-  
ceased, all persons who are indebted to  
said estate, are requested to come forward  
and make immediate payment. Those who  
have claims against said estate, are request-  
ed to present their duly authenticated, as the  
law directs, or they will be barred.  
W. J. WILLIS.  
Adm'r. Ex officio.  
January 7, 1846.

**DENTISTRY.**  
**C. C. PORTER,**  
Surgeon Dentist.

THANKFUL for former patronage would  
inform his friends and the public gen-  
erally, that he is now devoting his entire  
time and attention to his profession, and  
hopes by the honest, faithful and neat man-  
ner in which his operations have been per-  
formed, still to merit a continuance of pub-  
lic favor.

Address:  
Jacksonville or White Plains,  
Benton County, Ala.  
Ap. 23; '46—11.

**Leather,**  
Sole and Upper, of good quality, for  
sale by

**WOODWARD & PORTER.**

THE undersigned having as-  
sociated with him, Mr. R.  
H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston  
will continue the

**Factorage & Commission**  
**Business,**  
under the firm of **SCOTT, SLOUGH &**  
**Co.** in the city of **MOBILE,** from  
and after the 15th inst.

Wm. A. SCOTT.  
May 21, 1845.—3m.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the im-  
provement of Southern Agriculture.

EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.

IN submitting to the Southern public the Pros-  
pectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN  
CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as  
permanently established, the Publishers deem it im-  
portant to advert to the high character the Work  
has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAM-  
AK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Plan-  
ters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the South-  
ern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication  
devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agri-  
culture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agri-  
cultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged  
by the intelligent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil  
in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore,  
they should be extensively circulated among all  
classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in  
the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and  
to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels  
an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of  
the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be is-  
sued on the 1st of January next. It is published  
Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIX-  
TEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

**TERMS:**  
One Copy, One Year, \$1.00  
Six Copies, " " 5.00  
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00  
One Hundred " " 75.00  
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The  
CASH must always accompany the order.  
J. W. & W. S. JONES.  
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

**Proposals**  
For carrying mails on the following Routes,  
among others in Alabama, will be received  
at the Post Office Department, until the  
30th day of April next:

From Huntsville, by Cobb's store, New Hope, Cot-  
tonville, Chayville, Gunter's Landing, Aurora, Ben-  
nerville, Double Springs, and Cove Creek, to Jack-  
sonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p m.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p m.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.  
From Bellegrove by Dodsonville, Chayville, Gun-  
ter's Landing, Benner, Big Spring, Red Hill, and  
Huntsville, to Huntsville, 65 miles and back, once  
a week.

Leave Bellegrove every Saturday at 12 m, arrive at  
Huntsville every Monday by 7 a m.

Leave Huntsville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at  
Bellegrove next day by 1 p m.

Proposals to run by Longston, Hillman's store, and  
McIntosh, and terminate at Dodsonville, omit-  
ting the other offices, are invited.

From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala.,  
to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back once a week.

Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at  
Gaylesville same day at 3 p m.

Leave Gaylesville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at  
Summerville same day by 6 p m.

Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.  
From Warrenton, by Van Buren, Gaylesville, and  
Missionary Station, Ga., to Rome, 53 miles and back  
three times a week.

Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sun-  
day at 11 a m, arrive at Rome next days by 11 a m.

Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday  
at 9 p m, arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p m.

Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga.,  
instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a  
week, also to carry in two or four horse coaches.  
Bids are also invited for commencing the route at  
Gunter's Landing, and running thence in coaches, 35  
miles, to Double Springs, and thence in stagecoaches,  
by Cedar Bluff and Missionary Station, to Rome—the  
entire trip to be made in seventeen hours.

From Huntsville, to Asheville, 34 miles and back,  
once a week.

Leave Huntsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive  
at Asheville same day by 5 p m.

Leave Asheville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Huntsville same day by 5 p m.

From Elyton, by Rockville, Truss, Springville, and  
Mount Niles, to Asheville, 46 miles and back, once  
a week.

Leave Elyton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Asheville same day by 6 p m.

Leave Asheville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Elyton same day by 6 p m.

From Bennettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren,  
Lobanow, North Bend, Rawlingsville, Valley Head,  
Anawaka, Trenton, Ga., and Wummettsville to Lookout  
Valley, 70 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bennettsville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.

Leave Lookout Valley every Thursday at 1 p m,  
arrive at Bennettsville every Thursday by 6 p m.

From Bennettsville, by Asheville, Broken Ar-  
row, Cropwell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville,  
60 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Bennettsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive  
at Harpersville next day by 1 p m.

From Jacksonville, by Ladiga, Spring Garden, Cave  
Spring, Ga., and Van's Valley, to Rome, 53 miles  
and back, three times a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and  
Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rome same days by 9 p m.

Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Fri-  
day at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p m.

Bids for once a week service are invited.  
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Fick,  
and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back,  
three times a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Talladega same days by 7 p m.

Leave Talladega every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.

From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove,  
and Oakfence, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice  
a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Wedowee same days by 7 p m.

Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.

Bids for once a week service are invited.  
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Fick,  
and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back,  
three times a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Talladega same days by 7 p m.

Leave Talladega every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m,  
arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.

From Jacksonville, by Rabbittown, Oak Level,  
Kemp's Creek, Deers, and Hunting Spring, and back  
to Jacksonville, equal to 95 miles, once a week.

Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at  
Rabbittown next day by 7 p m.

**THE LADIES'**  
**NATIONAL MAGAZINE**

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

Under the new law the postage on this

Magazine is less than on any other: there  
is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents  
a year.

**Save your money!**  
The press says that for 1845 we have  
rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our  
aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them.

Capital, energy and talented contributors  
shall be freely employed to make this the  
Best Ladies Periodical in the world.

The improvements for the year 1846  
will be of the most extensive and costly char-  
acter. The fashion plates will be executed  
in a style of elegance never before attempt-  
ed in this country. The January number  
will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the  
splendor, if not in the number of its plates.

Besides a superb Mezzotint by Sartain, the  
petitst affair he has yet engraved, there  
will be an

Illuminated Title Page!

After the style of this gorgeous manu-  
script of the feudal ages. This elegant il-  
lustration is the first thing of the kind un-  
tempted for a magazine, either here or a-  
broad; in this, as in other matters, we antici-  
pate all others. It will be executed in 5

COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing  
beauty. This embellishment alone will be  
worth half a year's subscription.

The January number will appear in new  
type, cast expressly for us; and in every  
respect, the mechanical execution of the  
work will be improved.

**THE WASHINGTON FAMILY?**  
The February number will contain two  
superb Mezzotints; and either in that num-  
ber, or in one immediately after, will appear  
a Mezzotint, of the Washington Family;  
to possess this picture ought to be a suffi-  
cient inducement for every patriotic A-  
merican to subscribe. In a word, we shall  
take our readers by surprise, next year,  
with the beauty, costliness and utility of our  
illustrations.

**SARTAIN'S OBLIVIOUS MEZZO-  
TINTS!**

The mezzotints style of engraving will  
be the principal one employed by us for  
1846. We have made such arrangements  
that no other magazine can rival us in this  
department. We have excelled all others  
in the number and splendor of our Mez-  
zotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater  
things in 1846. Besides a series of Mez-  
zotints, we shall give *Line and Stipple en-  
graving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gal-  
ery of beauty! Portrait of Mrs. Stephens,*  
&c. &c.

In its Literary Department this Maga-  
zine gives Original articles, unlike the  
namby-pamby catch-pennies, which copy  
old stories from newspapers. All the best  
female writer of America contribute to its  
pages: it is

**A WORK OF PATRIOTISM.**  
Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead  
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lish ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S.  
Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF  
AMERICA! She is assisted by Mrs. L.  
H. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Elliot, Di-  
nics, Pierson, Orme, and by the unrivalled  
author of "Conquest and self-Conquest."

The best Writer of both Sexes  
Contribute to the variety of our pages. A  
**PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH**, found-  
ed on incidents in the Revolution, will ap-  
pear, by the author of "Marion's men!"

Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashton, P.  
E. F., and others, inculcating useful mor-  
als, which have been so popular, will be  
continued. As a proof of the superior char-  
acter of our literary contents, we may men-  
tion the fact that more articles are copied  
from us by the Press than from any other  
Magazine. This is because no other peri-  
odical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's  
mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her taste  
or interests.

**FASHIONS FROM PARIS**  
This Magazine has long maintained the  
reputation of giving the most correct Fash-  
ions, accompanied by full letter-press de-  
scriptions; and this, to country subscribers  
especially, is a great desideratum. We  
get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so  
we can never be beaten in this depart-  
ment, but will always Remain Ahead!

Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the  
Fashions are selected, engraved and col-  
ored for us. Ahead of all rivals. To each  
plate is added a full letter-press descrip-  
tion, besides information on all the latest  
styles. The other Magazines have long  
been mere copyists of this one, which has  
now become, in our eastern Cities, the Text-  
Book of Fashion. So energetic are we in  
this department, that we have often actual-  
ly published the Fashions here before the  
London Magazines. Of these assertions  
we challenge denial.

**THE HOME DEPARTMENT.**  
To render our periodical a Family Ma-  
gazine, as well as a lady's book, we give  
every month Now Receipts for Housewifes,  
Patterns for Embroidery, Lance Work,  
&c. &c.; thus making a sort of *cade mecum*,  
in dispensable to every female, but espe-  
cially to those in the country, who would  
learn the latest improvements in the city.



# Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is dual vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, '46.

Whole No. 482

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**J. F. GRANT,**

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
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For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.



## POETRY.

### TO THE LOVED AND THE LOST

BY EARNESTINE.

Mrs tell me that I loved thee not,  
They say my heart is hard and cold,  
Because I have not grieved enough,  
Nor of my griefs the burden told.

But could they view the agony  
That silent ebb and flows my breast,  
Oh! they would never charge me on  
The sin of cold unconcernedness.

I cannot weep, I cannot mourn,  
I cannot grieve as others grieve;  
The anguish which my soul hath known,  
Tears never—never could relieve.

They think, because mine eyes are dry,  
That I am not, and not dear to me;  
They think, because I do not sigh,  
That I have forgotten thee.

But never, never from my heart  
Shall fade thine image, there impressed,  
While truth and honor still impart  
A generous spark to warm my breast.

From the Montgomery Advertiser.

TO L. J. P. . . .

Lady, a warm and valued friend,  
Unskilled in song, unknown to Fame,  
Claims of my long-expected Lyre  
Its happiest strain, to breathe thy name.

Ne'er have we met, and e'er the Spring  
Drew her bright robe of "many flowers,"  
Afar from thee I'll reach my home—  
Join those I've loved in happier hours.

Peace be thy lot—should thy young heart,  
Assailed by grief, be tempest-torn,  
Remembering thine in a fond above,  
Kneel thou, and lift thy voice to Heaven.

WEST.

## WAR.

We have published much on the subject of war, and as yet have only probabilities of a difficulty with either Mexico or England. We lay before our readers, by way of keeping up the war fever, the following description of a recent battle, taken from the N. Y. Sun—*Knox Standard*.

### FULL PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE OF THE PARANA.

GALLANT DEFENCE OF THE REPUBLICANS.  
A mercantile firm of this city has received an account of the battle of the Parana, which we find in the Commercial of last evening. The object of this war on the part of the Allied Monarchies (France, England, and Brazil) is to force an entrance into the interior of the Argentine Republic—by the River Parana and its tributaries which are navigable for about two thousand miles, to unite with domestic insurgents in the interior and create disunion in the Republic with a view to the dismemberment of the union or the overthrow of the administration of President Rosas, and thus open that part of South America to European Colonization.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE BATTLE.  
On the 15th November, 1845, the Anglo-French fleet approached the forts of the *Vuelta de Obligado*, guarding the mouth of the Parana, and anchored three miles from Obligado Point. Reconnoissances were made, on the 18th, and the commanders perceived that the defences were constructed with much ability. There were four batteries, one having 60 feet elevation from the water line, and the others on the lower ground between. In all, they mounted 23 pieces of cannon, 32, 24, 24, and 12 pounders, the parapets being of the strongest masonry work.

A line of 24 boats, fastened together by chains, extended across the river, which is there 800 yards wide. At one end of this line were ten fire boats, at the other a schooner armed with six guns. According to all accounts, more than three thousand men occupied these positions.

### PLAN OF ATTACK.

On the 20th November, the English and French fleets moved up to the forts, which they prepared to attack in two divisions; the first commanded by Capt. Trehouart and comprising four vessels, the second commanded by Capt. Sullivan, and comprising the same number. These divisions anchored from North to South, at 700 yards dis-

tance. The steamers *Gorgon*, *Fulton*, and *Firebrand* anchored at 1500 yards from the most distant battery.

### THE BATTLE.

At 45 minutes past 8 on the morning of the 20th, the first division weighed anchor. The other soon after. At 50 minutes past 9 the batteries opened their fire. At half past ten the action became general. The effect of the fire from the ships was quickly seen in the irregularity of that from the batteries. Yet the defence was obstinate. The places of those who fell were quickly supplied by others; but it is true that the cavalry, stationed on the hill, charged upon the infantry when they attempted to fly.

At 12 the Argentine schooner *Republican* was blown up by a grenade from the British steamer *Dolphin*. The fire boats could not operate, by reason of the strong current. At this time Capt. Hope, of the *Firebrand*, cut the chains by which the boats were fastened, and a passage was opened through which the *Gorgon*, *Fulton*, and *Firebrand* were enabled to pass and take a position flanking the batteries. Previous to this the *San Martin* and *Dolphin* had suffered severely from the Argentines' fire, the former [an Argentine vessel captured by the English and French and now directed against her late owners] was particularly aimed at and received 100 shots. The *Expeditivo* and *Comus* supported the flanking vessels, placing themselves within musket shot of the batteries. The fire of the latter ceased at 12, and after 4 P. M. they scarcely gave a shot. The English commander-in-chief gave the signal to close up towards the shore, the point of approach being the position of the *Gorgon* and *Firebrand*. The French Commander prepared to sustain the landing. The defence was obstinate; the combat lasted from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening, when the batteries were taken and the Republicans put to flight with terrible loss.

### THE LANDING—DESTRUCTION OF THE FORTS.

At 45 minutes past 5, Capt. Hotham landed 325 infantry and marines; the advance detachment under Captain Sullivan were received with a sharp fire of musketry, but the rest quickly came up and drove the Argentines back. At the same time the French Commander effected a landing and possessed himself of the first three batteries, the enemy making no resistance. The next morning additional troops were landed and destroyed the fortifications. Ten pieces of brass cannon were taken on board the squadron, the others were thrown to the water.

### KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Judging from the number of dead found in the batteries, and from the wagon loads of wounded that were carried off during the 21st of Nov. the loss of the Argentines must have been 900. In one of the batteries were found 250 dead bodies—in the other 100. All were blacks. Twenty-two pieces of artillery were taken. At one time, when the Republican infantry attempted to fly, the cavalry compelled them to resume the combat. The loss of the combined forces is as follows: of the French 18 killed, 70 wounded. Among the former is Lieut. Michael, of the *San Martin*. Among the latter, Messrs. Helle, Vernex, Simoneau, and Daniel. Of the English, 10 killed and 25 wounded; among the former two officers, Lieut. Briggsdale of the *Firebrand* and Andrews of the *Dolphin*. The latter vessel had 107 balls in her hull; the *Fulton* 104. The *San Martin* was riddled. The French discharged 1500 balls. The Monarchical forces remained on shore through the 21st without molestation.

This is one of the most splendid defences on record, and reflects the greatest honor on the skill and valor of the Republicans. The assertion that the cavalry charged the retreating infantry and made them keep at their posts, needs confirmation.

The whole report is no doubt drawn up by some persons in the interest of the Monarchical forces. We shall probably receive more authentic accounts from Buenos Ayres in a few days.

**HINTS TO YOUNG MEN.**—Be economical. No matter if your parents are worth millions, it is not the less proper that you should understand the value of money, and the honest, honorable means of acquiring it. What multitudes of young men, particularly in our cities, make fatal shipwreck of reputation and health, and eventually of property, by a neglect of this maxim! They are aware that their fathers obtained their wealth by habits of industry, but they are ashamed of the name. They forget that wealth in this country passes rapidly from one to another, and that he who is rich to-day may be poor to-morrow; or that he who relies on wealth amassed by his father, may end his days in a poor house. It is for the young man to say whether by industry and economy he will secure competence and respectability, or by extravagance and idleness become a worthless beggar, and a sponging outcast.

Be just. In the course of life a man frequently finds his interest or his opinion crossed by those from whom he had a right to expect better things, and the young are apt to feel such matters very sensibly. But be not rash in your condemnation. Look at their conduct carefully, and be just to the motives that prompt it. You may find that, were you placed in their position, the course you now condemn would be the one proper for you, and the one you would be under

obligations to pursue. A little cool consideration would avoid much censoriousness.

**SNOWING WORDS.**—The following statement is contributed to the *Congregational Journal* of Concord, N. H. by Rev. I. S. Davis, brother of the late Mayor of Boston: "As I was returning from Piermont on Monday, the 1st of December, I saw on the snow, which had fallen during the night, what I supposed to be coals, spread broadcast; but not seeing any track in the snow for I was the first that traveled the road after the snow fell—my curiosity led me to descend from my carriage and examine; when, to my great surprise, I found that the objects I saw were living worms, about an inch long, lying on the top of the snow by hundreds; and these were scattered along the road I traveled for a distance of not less than five miles. I would say, farther, that there were no trees near, from which the worms might have been shaken; and if there had been and the worms had been on them, they would all have been frozen, for it had been very cold, and the ground was frozen hard before the snow fell. The worms were alive, for they immediately coiled up when I took them in my hand. They were of a brown color, with about 12 or 16 legs."

**ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.**—An account of human electricity was given in a number of *Silliman's Journal* some time ago, which might if carried out, lead to human phenomena heretofore unexplained. The subject became so electric that sparks were drawn from and even spontaneously issued from the ends of her fingers. During this time an intense aurora borealis showed itself. These phenomena continued for several months, the sparks being readily given out whenever the lady approached any conductor of electricity. She could touch nothing metallic, without emitting an electrical spark, which was an annoying circumstance to her. These appearances were proportionally heightened when the air was warm and the lady was in good spirits. During cold weather and when she was in a melancholy mood, these phenomena were suspended. Whenever sitting at a stove with her feet upon the metal edge, the sparks were drawn out at intervals of a few seconds—from three to six sparks per minute. The lady was about thirty years of age, of sedentary habits, and rather sickly. She had suffered from the rheumatic and neuralgic affections about two years prior to this time.

**FANATICISM MOST INFAMOUS.**—A new set of Millerites have commenced operations in Cincinnati, whose acts fairly entitle them to prompt and most severe punishment—Lynchings, if you will have it so. They are led on by a scoundrel blasphemer and impostor named Jacobs, who, according to the *Enquirer*, makes professions that he has passed into the kingdom of God—that he cannot be killed—that he is pure—that he is, in fact, like unto Christ, only they did kill the Saviour, but they can't kill Jacobs—he cannot die! A few nights since, as we learn from the same authority, this fellow led his deluded followers to the graveyard, professing to see the dead rise, and while there scenes were enacted of a nature too revolting for description.

Meetings are held at the houses of these worse than fanatics, where Jacobs performs every species of disgusting mummery.—He washes the feet of all the holy sisters who will submit, and plants what he styles the "holy kiss upon the lips more especially of the prettier members of the flock.—The most blasphemous pretensions are made at these meetings—the most revolting acts perpetrated—and, as Jacob says, for the glory of God! On one occasion he felt moved, he said, to implant the "holy kiss" upon the lips of a young sister; but she objected. After a night or two, spent in prayer and entreaty, she finally consented, when the miscreant clasped her to his bosom and covered her with frantic kisses. A sweet and pretty little girl, belonging to a respectable family in Cincinnati, but whose parents probably did not know into what company she had gone, was also an especial mark for Jacobs.

The *enquirer* farther says, that a gentleman who visited one of these disgusting meetings has written the editor a letter descriptive of the proceedings. It establishes the fact that these heretics affirm that when they get into the "kingdom," as the society is termed, there is no such thing as male and female—do what they will they cannot sin—that there is no need of one man being confined to one wife—in fact that chastity is a bugbear. We do not know that there is any law to prevent such infamous scenes and punish the perpetrators, but there should be; and in the mean time we would remark, that in some places we wot of a law would be raked up to cover such a gross case instant.—*Pic.*

**A WELL GUARDED SAFE.**—The Rothschilds of France have invented a wonderful piece of mechanism to prevent any removal of their deposits. If a person attempts the lock or tampers with it in the slightest degree, an iron hand and arm is thrust out from the door, clenching the offender and holds him motionless in its iron embrace, while at the same instant a bell is struck in a room over head, occupied by a watchman giving him notice that his presence is required in the room below.—Should this

man not get down to the assistance and release of the wretch held by the iron arm in 15 minutes time, then a blunderbuss is discharged into the body of the trespasser. This he is mercifully allowed 15 minutes grace to reflect upon the enormity of his offence. It is told that a few years since a man was caught by the iron nippers and the watchman came to his release only two minutes before the blunderbuss would have been discharged.

**A REMARKABLE BEE-HIVE.**—A lady rented a house in this city a few weeks since, and shortly after she moved into it, she saw many bees crawling about the floor. At length she found that they came down the chimney. After having made a fire, a humming noise was heard in a flue which ran parallel with the one from her room, the fireplace of which is below.—Her sons examined the top of the chimney, and to their utter astonishment, found the flue filled with honey to within a few inches of the top of the chimney. From the sound of the bees below the honey, the honey must extend to the depth of twenty feet. Whenever the family wish to enjoy a delicious repast, they have only to send up to the chimney—blow a little tobacco smoke in the flue, which drives the bees below the top, and with a knife cut off as much honey comb as they wish, and that of the nicest kind. The flue of the chimney in which it is, extends to the basement and has never been used.

### "IT BENEFITS ME TEN DOLLARS A YEAR."

Prof. Hamilton, of Nashville University, in Tennessee, said—"When I was teaching, several years since, in New Jersey, I was requested to act as Librarian in the Sabbath School. I did so; and, for the purpose of enlarging the library I drew up a paper and carried it to the people in the village for contributions. Some gave 25 cents; some 50 cts., and some \$1, till I came to the house of a rich and learned man, that never went to meeting and did not believe in the Bible."

Prof. H. being a very polite man, went in and explained the object to this unbeliever.

"Put me down \$10," said the infidel.

Prof. H. was quite surprised. "It benefits me \$10 a year," said the infidel, and I am willing to pay it."

Prof. H. was astonished. "How," said he, "can the Sabbath School benefit you so much, when you never go near it?"

"Why, before this Sabbath School began," said the infidel, "the boys of the village disturbed me all day on the Sabbath. They were out of their day school, and with their parents at meeting, many of the boys were in the street, playing, laughing, or cursing, making so much noise, that I could neither read nor study. Sunday was a noisy day. But the boys now get their lessons, go to their Sunday schools, and then bring home interesting books or papers to read, so that they never think of play. The Sunday School has made it so. The Sabbath is still and quiet. The change is worth ten dollars a year to me, and I will give that sum every year if you will keep the school going."

From the *Vicksburg (Mis.) Whig*.

### ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER—STEAMER CONGRESS SUNK.

The letter of Mr. W. C. Currie, a citizen of this county, will show the particulars of this melancholy affair. The *Saladin*, on her downward trip, ran into the Congress, (going up the river,) about nine o'clock on Saturday night, at Worthington's Point, just below Kentucky Bend. The officers of the *Saladin* informed us that there were from fifteen to nineteen lost, but as they were deck passengers and not crew, no names were kept. Fourteen were scalded to death. Fourteen of his little daughter were left at Providence, (the wife lost) and they were not dangerous; twelve of them were brought to Vicksburg, all dangerously scalded but two, and these two were taken, at their own request, to New Orleans, where they have friends; and the remaining ten were landed here and taken care of. There are nine now in our City Hospital, receiving the kindest care and medical attention that can be afforded, and may all recover but one or two, who seem to have been internally scalded by the steam. One, the engineer of the Congress, David Hall, has been taken by some friends in this city, and is no doubt well attended to, and he is very badly scalded. We have not witnessed as much distress in our city since the explosion of the *Oronoko*, in 1839, when all the wounded were brought to our city, and were taken care of by the Mayor and Council.

The aid extended to these unfortunate sufferers will show our friends in the Legislature, that it is not for our own citizens that they have made such a munificent bequest for a Hospital, but it is to the distressed of every land, who are daily landed here, that it is appropriated, and if any member feels a doubt about the correctness of his vote on that occasion, he will find consolation in his own conscience that he has done a noble deed that will redound to his own credit, and to that of the State.

The Congress was sunk in 60 feet water—was loaded with dry goods, and her cabin, which had floated off, was taken and landed at Providence. No officer on board the Congress was hurt, except the engineer,

Mr. Hall, and not a soul hurt on board the *Saladin*.

P. S. We learn that Mr. Hall died last evening and will be interred this morning.

### To the Editor of the Vicksburg Whig.

DEAR SIR:—One of the most heart-rending steamboat accidents happened this evening that has ever been recorded. The facts are these. The steamer *Saladin*, in attempting to round too, at Worthington's Point, on her downward trip, about 9 o'clock, ran into the steamer Congress, striking her aft, on the boilers, and she sank in less than five minutes, separating her hull. Both boats were backing their wheels when the collision took place. The *Saladin* ran up immediately to the wreck, and rendered every assistance that was in her power—she picked up about thirty passengers and crew; some ten of the crew badly scalded, some I fear will not survive it. According to the best estimate that can now be made, there are twenty missing, drowned I suppose—fortunately, there were no ladies on board in the ladies' cabin—there were four or five ladies or women on deck, all lost. The officers acquitted themselves with great credit, and all the passengers on board the *Saladin* think that her officers are not to blame. I was on board the *Saladin*, and in the act of getting in the yawl to go ashore when the accident happened—was the passenger that she wished to put ashore.

### DESTRUCTION AND SACKING OF SCIO.

BY REV. J. S. C. ABBOTT.

Scio was one of the largest, richest and most beautiful islands of the Grecian Archipelago. It contained at the commencement of the Greek revolution 120,000 inhabitants. Extensive commerce had brought to the island the treasures of the East and West, and her opulent families, refined in manners by European travel, and with minds highly cultivated, affording the most intelligent and fascinating society of the East. Schools flourished upon the island, and richly endowed colleges were crowded with Grecian youth. The traveller, lured by moonlight of that gorgeous clime to an evening stroll through the streets of Scio, heard from the dwelling of the wealthy Greeks the tones of the piano and guitar, touched by fingers skilled in all the polite accomplishments. Many of these families were living in the enjoyment of highly cultivated minds, and polished manners, rendered doubly attractive by all the establishments of wealth.

The Grecian revolt extended to this island, and Sultan Mahomed resolved upon signal vengeance. He proclaimed to all the desperates of the Bosphorus that the inhabitants of Scio, male and female, with all their possessions, were to be entirely surrendered to the adventurers, who would embark in the expedition for its destruction. Every ruffian of Constantinople crowded to the Turkish fleet. The ferocious and semi-savage boatman of the Bosphorus; the scowling Christian hating wretches who in poverty and crime thronged the lanes and the alleys of the Moslem city, rushed eagerly to the squadron.

Every scoundrel and renegade upon the frontiers of Europe and Asia, who could come with knife or club, was received with a welcome. In this way a reinforcement of about ten thousand assassins, the very refuse of creation, were collected and other thousands followed on in schooners and sloops and fishing boats, swelling the number to fifteen thousand men, to join in the sacks and carnage. The fleet dropped down the Bosphorus amidst the acclamations of Constantinople, Pera, Scutari, and the reverberations of the parting shout rolled along the shores of Europe and of Asia.

It was a lovely afternoon in the month of April, 1822, when the fleet was seen on the bosom of the *Egean*, approaching Scio. It floated forth upon those "blue waves" the murderous hordes collected for their destruction. Who can imagine the horrors of the night which ensued? The brutal mob, phrenzied with licentiousness and rape, were let loose with unrestrained liberty, to glut their vengeance. The city was fired in every direction. Indiscriminate massacre ensued.

Men, women and children were shot down without mercy. Every house was entered—every apartment was ransacked. The scimitar and pistol of the Turk were every where busy. The frantic cries of the perishing arose above the roar of exploding artillery and musketry, and the clamor of the onset. Mothers and daughters in despair rushed into the flames of the burning dwellings. And thus for six dreadful days and nights did the work of extermination continue, till the city and the island of Scio were a heap of ruins.

Several thousand of the youth of both sexes were saved to be sold as slaves. The young men taken from the literary seclusion and intellectual refinement of the College of Scio, were sold to the degrading servitude of hopeless bondage. The young ladies, taken from the parlors of their opulent parents, from the accomplishment of highly cultivated life, and who had visited in the refined circles of London and Paris, who had been brought up as delicately, says an English writer, "as luxuriously, and almost as intellectually as those of the same classes among ourselves, became the property of the most ferocious and licentious outcasts of the human race."

It is said that forty-one thousand were thus carried into slavery. For weeks and months were sold through all the marts of the Roman empire, like cattle in the shambles.

As the fleet returned to Constantinople from its murderous excursion, the whole city was on the alert to witness the triumphant entrance. As the leading ship rounded the point of land which brought it into the view of the whole city, many captured Greeks were seen standing on the deck with ropes around their necks, and suddenly they were strung up to the bowsprit and every yard-arm, struggling in the agonies of death. And thus as ship after ship turned the point, the struggling form of dying men swung in the breeze. These were the horrible ornaments and trophies of barbarian triumphs.

In view of them, the very shores of the Bosphorus seemed to be shaken by the explosion of artillery, and by the exulting shouts of the millions of inhabitants who thronged the streets of Constantinople, Pera, and Scutari.

These outrages, however, terminated the sway of the Turk over the Greek. They aroused through all Europe an universal cry of horror and detestation. The sympathy of the people was so intense, that the government of England and France could no longer refuse to interfere. Their fleets were allied with that of Russia. The Turkish empire was annihilated at Navarino, and Greece was free.

### A GOOD STORY.

The Louisville Times tells the following:—A hoosier walked into a country store on the Ohio river, and asked the owner if he had good powder, and was answered in the affirmative.

"It is first rate?"

"It ain't anything else," was the reply. He got his powder, stepped out of the door, loaded his rifle, and looked around for an object to shoot at, when the storekeeper pointed to the opposite bank of the river, which was about three hundred yards wide where there was a goose picking grass.

"There, shoot that goose," said he. The hoosier levelled his rifle, fired, and over tumbled the goose.

A boy jumped into the boat, and soon bro't the goose across the river—the ball had passed through his head.

The hoosier shook his head, walked into the store, threw the powder down and demanded his money back.

"You sold me the powder for first rate, and it isn't worth a cent."

"How so?" inquired the storekeeper; "you have made a most excellent shot," pointing to the goose.

"That be hanged for a shot! If the powder had been good, I should have shot it through the eye! Don't you see the ball is still quarter of an inch below it?"

The storekeeper at once returned the hoosier his money.

### TEMPERANCE AND LONGEVITY.

That temperance is favorable to longevity, facts abundantly testify.

A distinguished Athenian, in his youth, led a life of drunkenness and debauchery. When about thirty years of age, he entered the school Xenocrates in a state of intoxication, at the very time that the philosopher was delivering a lecture to his pupils on the effects of temperance. He was so vividly struck by the eloquence of the academecian, and the force of his arguments, that he immediately and forever renounced his dissipated habits. Henceforth, as a beverage, he drank nothing but cold water, and died in extreme old age.

Francis Secardi Hongo died A. D. 1702 aged 114 years, 10 months, and 12 days. He left forty-nine children surviving him. He was never sick. His sight, hearing, memory and agility were the surprise of his extraordinary age of 110, having lost all his teeth, he cut two large ones on his upper jaw. He used for drink, cold water. Says Eugenius Philothous.

In the *Miscellanea Curiosa*, we find a very remarkable account of an old man, 120 years of age, without the loss of a tooth, of a brisk and lively disposition whose only drink, from infancy, was pure water.

The famous civilian, Andrew Ferrara, of whom it is recorded that for thirty years successively published a book, & had a son every year, never drank any thing but water. His life may be found in Boyle's Dictionary.

There is now living in Glasgow, Scotland, an old woman, who is one hundred & thirty years of age, and for the last fifty years she has taken nothing stronger than tea or coffee. She never had occasion to take medicine, nor was a lancet ever applied to her arm. It is said that she is entirely free from any effluetation of the chest, and that during the last century she has had no pain. Her pulse does not exceed seventy strokes a minute. Her grand-father died at the age of 129, & her father at the age of 120. Both were very temperate.

An old woman died very recently in the western part of England. She was 110 years of age, and left 450 descendants, more than 200 of whom attended her funeral. This woman had never taken any kind of intoxicating liquor until she was 30 years of age, remained a moderate drinker 20 years, and during the last sixty years of her life never tasted any thing of an intoxicant.



floating nature, unless when prescribed by her medical adviser.

We might adduce similar cases of great longevity, drawn chiefly from ancient history, and times when men lived more in accordance with the rules of nature than in our day of dissipation, extravagance and luxury, but these must suffice for the present.—*Temperance Advocate.*

#### Laws of Alabama—1845-46.

**AN ACT**  
For the relief of married women in certain cases, and for other purposes.

§ 1. *Be it enacted &c.*—That the courts of chancery shall have and exercise jurisdiction over the estate, real and personal, of all persons who, by reason of imbecility, intemperance or profligacy, are unfit or incapable of conducting and managing their own affairs, and are wasting and squandering their estates, and have a wife, or child, or children, such child or children being under the age of twenty-one years, and which wife or child, or children are likely to be greatly injured, neglected or brought to want by such incapacity and wastings; and shall also have jurisdiction over the earnings and estates of married women, in the cases hereinafter named and provided.

§ 2. That the wife and child, or children, or any or either of them, the said child or children being under the age of twenty-one years, of any person unfit or incapable as aforesaid, or supposed to be so unfit or incapacitated, may by their next friend or guardian, file a bill in chancery to inquire into and try the fact of unfitness or incapacity; and of the wasting and squandering aforesaid, and for general relief, and said bill and the proceedings thereon shall be governed by and conducted according to the rules and practice in chancery, and the chancellor shall have power, pending such bill, to provide for the safe keeping and preservation of the estate of the defendant, and for such support and maintenance for the complainants, as the equity of the case may require.

§ 3. That whenever it shall be decreed that any person is unfit or incapable as aforesaid, and is wasting and squandering his estate as aforesaid, then the said court shall have power to provide for the preservation and safekeeping of the estate of such person, and out of such estate to provide for the support and maintenance of the wife and children under the age aforesaid, of such person, and the education of the child or children of such person under the age aforesaid, saving, reserving and protecting the rights of creditors in all cases.

§ 4. That when any person shall have abandoned his wife, or is unfit or incapacitated as aforesaid, and shall have wasted his estate, or from any cause shall have no estate beyond what the law exempts from sale under execution, and the wife of such person, by her own personal industry, shall be able to maintain herself, or maintain herself and accumulate property, that she may, by her next friend, apply to a court of chancery, to have her earnings and accumulations, the result of her labor and industry, protected and procured to her sole and separate use, in the same manner that the separate estates of married women are now protected and secured by the courts of chancery.

§ 5. That no costs whatever shall be taxed against such married women or her next friend, in any suit, proceeding or proceedings instituted, prosecuted or had in conformity with, or by virtue of the provision of the fourth section in this act.

§ 6. That the property of the wife at the time of the marriage, or which she may receive by descent, bequest or gift, shall not be subject to the debts or liabilities of the husband, contracted or incurred before the marriage; nor shall the husband be liable to pay the anti-nuptial contracts or liabilities of the wife, further than the property received by the wife; but such property received by the wife shall be liable to her debts, notwithstanding the termination of the coverture.

Approved, 31st January, 1846.

#### AN ACT

To protect the rights of married women.

§ 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*—That in all cases where a married woman may be entitled to a legacy, or to a distributive share of the estate of a deceased person, or to any other chose in action not reduced to possession, she may, by filing a bill in chancery, have such legacy, distributive share, or choses in action, reduced to possession, and she may, in separate use and support, and for the support and maintenance of her family, if it shall be made to appear to the chancellor that the same would probably be lost to her, if permitted to go into the hands of her husband, either from his insolvency, intemperance or improvidence. And in like manner, if she has an interest in lands belonging to the estate of a deceased person, either by descent or devise, the same may be secured for the foregoing purposes by filing a bill pursuant to the provisions of this act, at any time before a division of such lands shall have been made.

§ 2. That in proceedings under this act, no person shall of necessity be made defendants, except the husband, and the executor or administrator of such deceased person, or the person in debt to the wife, or who may hold the choses in action, not reduced into possession, on account of said wife; and on due proof, the chancellor shall appoint a trustee in whom shall be vested such legacy, lands, or distributive share for the purpose aforesaid. And to simplify proceedings under this act, the bill need not describe the particular interest in the estate of a deceased person, attempted to be secured, nor need the decree otherwise describe, it than as the share of such married woman of such estate; which decree shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the orphan's court having jurisdiction of such estate; whereupon each share, when ascertained, or if previously ascertained, shall vest in said trustee.

§ 3. That such married women shall have right to dispose of any such property, real

or personal, by will, and in case of her death without having made such disposition, the same shall be divided and distributed as in other cases of intestacy.

Approved, Feb. 4, 1846.

#### Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, March 18, 1846.

**FIRE IN JACKSONVILLE.**—About 8 o'clock on Sunday morning last our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the cry of fire, which was discovered to be in the Jail in this place, and had made such progress before any assistance arrived on the spot, that it was found utterly impossible to arrest the progress of the flames. Two prisoners were in Jail, previously, who it is supposed made their escape through a hole discovered near the door, and afterwards set fire to the building. One of the prisoners (Spencer) had been confined for horse stealing; the other (Norvell,) for assault, and we learn further that there were several indictments against him in Cherokee county. On the same night a horse was stolen from Mr. D. Nunnally, 3 miles from this place, supposed to have been taken by one of the prisoners. He has since gone in pursuit, but up to this time nothing has been heard of the fugitives. The Jail was so situated as not to endanger any other building but one, which was preserved by care and exertions.

✶ We have received a number of the "Alabama Baptist," printed in Marion Perry County. This valuable religious periodical has lately been enlarged and otherwise much improved. It now numbers among papers of the largest class, is edited with unusual ability, and in point of mechanical execution is equal to any paper in the United States. We have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the Alabama Baptist is in every respect worthy of liberal patronage, and that it has peculiar claims upon the denomination to which it is in exhibiting a number for the inspection of persons who may wish to subscribe for the paper.

Some editorial remarks in our paper of the 4th inst., relative to Governor Fitzpatrick's resignation of the office of Bank commissioner, have been made the subject of an attack in the Talladega Watchtower, by a scurrilous fellow, who signs himself "Curran." We believe it is not necessary incumbent on editors of Newspapers to notice such anonymous pieces; but the present one does us such glaring injustice, and withal, we are so well satisfied of the correctness of our strictures, in that article, that we have concluded, for once, to reply to "Curran."

The style of his piece—a mixture of bombast, froth and nonsense—with the pompous signature of "Curran" and the boast of being the "personal and political friend" of Gov. Fitzpatrick, are so highly characteristic, that they betray the animal, in spite of the lion's skin, he has drawn over his withers. There are reasons why this individual should have treated this matter in a different manner, from what he has. These we leave to suggest themselves to him, as they will, upon the least reflection on his part. Had he wished to defend Gov. Fitzpatrick, he might have done so without vilifying and slandering us, with the very evidence of his slander before him. We leave it to any candid man, who has read his piece, to say, if, even his quotations authorize his language, notwithstanding the manner in which the article is cut up. We were truly astonished to see such moderate & just strictures, coupled with such compliments. Characterised as "unmeasured and unmerciful abuse," and the writer stigmatized as a "liar," a reptile, &c. Now, we appeal to "Curran" himself, when sober, if he ever gets sober now a-days, to say, if one sentence he has quoted is abusive, in the least, much less unmeasuredly so.

As for the epithet of "liar," it is not a personal insult and burdensome taxation, and perhaps, from repudiation. There were comparatively few men in the State sufficiently known, and in whose integrity and qualifications the people had sufficient confidence, to fill these appointments. Gov. Fitzpatrick was the first man pitched upon. "Curran" says, he was chosen "without his knowledge or sanction." A bill, proposing to appoint Commissioners, was introduced in the early part of the session—Gov. Fitzpatrick must have known that his was the first name mentioned, and could not have failed to see, that if the bill became a law he should be one of the Commissioners. Why, then, did he not signify his unwillingness to serve, immediately? Is it not fair to suppose that he did at first intend to act, but that after considerations influenced him to resign? That he was "afraid of the responsibility," or wished some other place? or both?

We did not say that Gov. Fitzpatrick had resigned for the purpose of defeating the law; but, that we had heard it suggested by another, and that we were unwilling to believe it. But, if it be true, as "Curran" intimates, as probable, and dwells upon, as being of great force, that Gov. Fitzpatrick "thinks the law in question erroneous" and "is seriously impressed with the inefficiency and fallacy of the details,"—and that "the system is destructive of the interests of the State;" and yet, suffered his name to be used the whole winter, while the bill was under discussion, without sign-

ifying his opposition to the plan, or his unwillingness to serve, until after the Legislature had adjourned to meet no more until December, 1847, it would render it much more probable, than we had thought, that Gov. Fitzpatrick was willing to defeat the measure, of winding up the banks, and collecting the debts.

But, the truth is, the plan adopted by the Legislature is virtually the same with that recommended by Gov. Fitzpatrick. He recommended that the affairs of the Branches be placed under the control of the Board of the State Bank, with a competent agent residing where each branch was located. Just change the name of the Board of "commissioners" to that of "Directors" and you have Gov. Fitzpatrick's plan to all intents and purposes. He recommended the Legislature to invest the agents with "such power as your wisdom may think best." This power, we suppose, embraces the "details," in which "Curran" thinks it probable the Gov. might differ so much with the Legislature; he seems to have left it wholly with the Legislature without offering a suggestion; and we hardly think it reasonable that he should quarrel with them about the settlement of these "details," when he seems to have had no definite views marked out in his own mind.

Gov. Fitzpatrick's course is involved in great mystery, and has been upon the whole, singular and inconsistent, to say the least of it. As his resignation has resulted in the appointment of Gov. Clay, we have no doubt the State will be benefited by it; but the affair has served to show, either the feebleness of Gov. Fitzpatrick, or his want of patriotism.

This is the first time we have ever heard that our Governor had no more to do with our banks, than a "circuit Judge or common Bailiff;" and this may account, in part, for their getting along so badly under Governor Fitzpatrick's administration. It is a little singular that he should allude to them at all in his annual messages.

In reply to "Curran's" school-boy pedantry about "grammar," and propriety of own sentences, we will give him one of his to sum up all his energy and eloquence in practice on. Speaking of his words, he says, "I doubt not had he fully comprehended the import of his words, had he known that he was sending a barbed arrow at the reputation of a good man, the very ignorance that prompted the article, would have made him shrink from the task of the libeller." This sentence is certainly highly characteristic of "Curran," "all sound and fury signifying nothing," but if it make any thing but nonsense, we have failed to see it. We should like to know how a man's knowledge of "the import of his words" could make his ignorance keep him from saying a thing.

Again: "It is not the object of this article to engage in a newspaper strife or to attempt a reply to the libellous thrusts of the paper referred to." Will Curran be pleased to inform us how his "article" could engage in a "strife," or have an "object" at all, whatever might be the object of the writer? We are not surprised that he should have indefinite conceptions of the term "honorable," as it, and its root, are words, that he probably, has but little familiarity with. Honorable, we can inform him, is an adjective, and compared like drunken, as, drunken, more drunken, most drunken. See Lindley Murray.

The silly attempt at criticism and humor about "wreaths," betrays as much the pitiable "ignorance" of the writer, as it does his want of wit. For one to sign himself "Curran," and write himself the personal friend of a Governor, and not understand so simple a figure of speech—one in such universal use, nor, know that there were any kinds of wreaths, but "a bunch of roses," is truly ridiculous. A man who exhibits such an uncommon quantity of "ignorance" of "grammar" and "the import of words," should not throw stones at others. The adoption of the signature of "Curran" by our friend, reminds us of little-headed urchins we have seen, rejoicing in the names of George Washington, or Napoleon Bonaparte. Snooks, or Snobs, would have been far more appropriate.

As to the justice of the eulogium passed upon Gov. Fitzpatrick, by "Curran," we have nothing to say; but, we think it would be well for him to *note*, a little, what he admires so much. Perhaps he has been very fond of music—admired splendid performers, but, could not strike a note himself.

In conclusion, we hope our readers will be kind enough to excuse us, this once, for descending to such a controversy with such caution; and we will promise, not to be guilty of it very often.

**DEATH OF J. H. PLEASANTS.**—The barbarous rencounter between this gentleman and Thos. Ritchie, jr. has resulted in the death of one of the noblest, most gifted and honorable of men, in the prime of his intellect and in the mid career of his usefulness. Another victim has been added to those who have fallen a sacrifice at the shrine of honor—a shrine sprinkled with more blood than ever clogged the wheels of Juggernaut.—Mr. Pleasants edited the Lynchburg Virginian until 1823, and then established the Richmond Whig, which he conducted to the last moments of his life. He was the most brilliant and vigorous writer in the country—and possessed of as much generosity and magnanimity as ever fell to the share of a man. As the rushing recollections of youth came thronging upon him, called forth by this sad and awful event, well does our friend of the Democrat, pathetically describe the friend of his boyhood and his since distinguished relation—*H. Ade.*

John Hampden Pleasants; when we knew him in his younger days, was warm and ardent in his feelings.—His devotion to his friends was of that enthusiastic character that knew no bounds; and no pecuniary restraint could deter him from serving them to his utmost ability. Time, it would seem, had made but slow progress in curbing or

softening the temperature of his mind, for he appears to have retained in mature age the spirit and fire characteristic of his early days. With all the apparent bitterness in political controversy which flowed from his caustic pen, he possessed nevertheless in social intercourse, a full share of the milk of human kindness. As a ready and efficient writer, Mr. Pleasants scarcely had a superior; and we need not say he justly ranked as a prominent leader of the Whig party in Va., if not throughout the Union.

Mr. Pleasants maintained his characteristic disregard of self to the last. The Richmond Times says his "dying declaration" was that he drew the ball from his own pistol for the fatal occurrence, and other evidences of his voluntary and remarkable self-sacrifice should stimulate the general sympathy." He left an aged mother, and two children in destitute circumstances. The citizens are raising a fund for their relief. His funeral was attended by an immense concourse of his friends. His death bed was deeply interesting. His only son, he parted with the words, "my son, be ever honest and true." And to his mother, when asked if he knew her, he answered, "My mother, whom I have always loved and respected."

**NEGRO REVOLT AND LOSS OF LIFE.**  
On Friday morning an insurrection of the negroes took place on the plantation of Messrs. Hewitt, Heran & Co., about ten miles below the city, on the line of the Mexican Gulf Railway. As far as we can gather from the various statements afloat, we believe the following particulars are as correct as can be obtained at present. A negro man belonging to Mr. Hewitt had been refractory for some time past, for which he was threatened with punishment. On Friday last, about noon, he committed another fault and became abusive. The overseer ordered him to be whipped and called the driver to lay him down by force for that purpose. The negro replied to this that no white man should ever whip him and live. This appeared to be a signal for an attack upon the white men. The negroes finding themselves powerless & in danger, went for assistance to the adjoining plantation of Mr. Silvey Story, and returned with Mr. Story and Batts, his overseer, each being armed. "On entering the plantation they found the negroes, about seventeen in number, had quit their work, and many of the men were grouped together, as if in consultation. The two overseers approached and demanded of them to return to their work forthwith, or all should be punished. Just at this moment Mr. Story entered, having a sword cane in his hand. The overseers had scarcely ceased speaking when the negro driver bid them defiance, and calling to the others, he shouted—'Now let us kill them all—Liberty or Death!' Here a general melee commenced, and each of the whites were wounded by the blows which the negroes used. Mr. Batts was clinched by the driver, when Mr. Story drew the sword from his cane and stabbed the latter, but he would not let go his hold, and the other overseer then fired and shot him dead on the spot. The cars coming in sight at this time on their way up, means were taken by the wife of the overseer and some others to stop them. Fortunately six or seven hunters, with their fowling pieces, were returning to town, and went to the aid of Mr. Story and the two overseers. With their assistance the revolt was checked, and several of the negroes fled from the plantation, some of them badly wounded; and one of them was killed as he was aiming a blow at one of the last named party. The women and children in the neighborhood were gathered together very speedily, placed in the cars for safety, and sent up to town. Yesterday all the planters of that section formed themselves into a court of investigation, and ordered every male negro on Messrs. Hewitt Heran & Co's plantation to be severely whipped, which sentence was carried into immediate effect. We learn further that some seven or eight of the ringleaders are still in the woods.

N. O. Delta.

**THE LOST STEAMSHIP PRESIDENT.**  
We have been shown a copy of the Cork (Ireland) Examiner, of January 23d, which states that the Madrid Gazette asserts that the Minister of the Interior had received a communication from the Political Chief of Guipuzcoa, announcing that a bottle had been found floating in the water near Montreux, Spain, containing a paper of the contents of which the following words only could be ciphered.

"Ship President. We are blocked up in ice, and we can't live much time \* \* \* \* \*  
Kind friends will acquaint \* \* \* \* \*  
I am fainting \* \* \* \* \* If it \* \* \*  
The bottle was found by some fishermen, & handed to the Alcalde of Matrice, a few leagues from St. Sebastian. A copy of the paper has been communicated to the British Minister.

"The probability is that the unfortunate steamer went down nearly where last seen and owing to the weight of her machinery, is floating now, unbroken and without fragments sent to the surface at a sad mid depth of ocean, as the strong current of those seas waft her bulk to and fro. At some future time, when the perishing wood is separated from the heavy iron, and the latter sinks, the last vestiges of the President may be met with on the Atlantic wave. This opinion is much strengthened by the following notice from the Pacific Ocean:—  
"On the 3rd of December a part of the bulk of the Humbro, or Cleopatra's Barge, wrecked some fifteen or twenty years ago, started up from its watery bed and washed upon the shore. Many of the oak timbers are in quite a sound state, except so far as perforated by the ship-worm."

Eight thousand bushels of Cranberries were sold at Faneuil Hall, Boston, during the last season, which at \$3 a bushel amounted to \$24,000.

#### ELOQUENCE OF SENATOR BENTON.

Col. Benton's warmest admirers have never considered him an eloquent man. It may be doubted, however, whether a more eloquent passage is to be found in the speech of any orator ancient or modern, than the annexed extract from a speech delivered by Col. Benton in 1823.

*Lynchburgh (Va.) Rep.*  
"Westward the Star of Empire takes its way."

The course of emigrants is from East to West, because it began in the East, and, to accomplish the purpose of God, must end in the West. Those purposes will be accomplished.

The valley of the Mississippi will be filled up; the barrier of the Rocky Mountains will be passed; the boundary of the Pacific will be reached; the circumference of the Globe will be completed; the oldest and the youngest people will be brought together; and the emigration of the human race will stop where it began, upon the borders and confines of the "Celestial Empire." (Speech in Senate on the Bill to graduate the price of Public Lands.)

#### APPOINTMENTS BY THE ALABAMA CONFERENCE.

MOBILE DISTRICT—Jesse Boring, P. E. St. Francis Street Church, T. O. Summers.

Franklin Street Church, T. W. Dorman, and one to be supplied.  
West Ward, John W. Ellis, Jr.  
Pascaoula, Thomas Armstrong.  
Mauut Pleasant, John D. Loflin.  
Chickasaw, W. R. Rounsavell.  
Winchester, B. B. Whittington.  
Mt. Vernon, W. K. Norton.  
Tombigbee, Jos. F. Roper, S. B. Newman.

Lower Peach Tree, A. J. Lill.  
Mt. Pleasant Mission, James Rabb.  
DEMOPOLIS DISTRICT—E. V. Levert, P. E.

Demopolis, James L. Cotton.  
Spring Hill, John D. Fisher.  
Gaston, C. B. Eastman.  
Duglout, A. J. Crawford, C. H. E. Newman.

Cahaba, James Young, E. Hearn, Superintendent.

Woodville, Lewis G. Hicks.  
Marion, T. H. P. Scales.  
Acicola Mission, Harris Stearns.  
Flat Wood Mission, To be supplied.  
Pearie Creek Mission, Peter Haskew.  
GAINESVILLE DISTRICT—W. Wier, P. E.

Sumterville, T. Moody, Wm. M. Loveland.

Marion, R. S. Findley, Jos. H. Scales.  
Lauderdale, W. J. Reaves, Dixon W. Lewis.

DeKalb, C. C. Calloway.  
Livingston, Jos. Barker.  
B-hunt, F. A. McShan.

Pearie Hill, William Murrell, John Baldwin.

Plymouth Mission, Geo. Shaeffer.  
COLEMAN DISTRICT—E. Callaway, P. E.

Columbus, T. H. Capers.  
Eutaw and Pine Grove, G. L. Patton.  
Carrollton, John W. Laney, T. J. Koger.  
Fayetteville, L. B. McDonald, W. J. Powers.

ATHENS, L. A. Spence.  
Mt. Zion, John D. Worrell.

Pikeville Mission, Thomas G. Gilmore.  
Greene, Wm. A. Smith, John Roberts.

TUSCALOOSA DISTRICT—E. Pearson P. E.  
Tuscaloosa, J. C. Keener.

Big Sandy, Charles Strider.  
Brush Creek, Charles McLeod, J. E. Newman.

Greensboro, C. C. Gillespie.  
Centerville, J. Bolding, J. B. Hill.

Jones Valley, William Vaughan.  
Blount and Walker, J. M. Wells, Dennis P. Lyne.

New Lexington, John Foust.  
TALLADEGA DISTRICT—J. M. Vestal, P. E.

St. Clair, Wm Rhodes.  
Wills Valley, Lemuel Bowers.

Cherokee, J. M. Clement, J. G. Sealy.  
Talladega, O. R. Blue.

Coosa, E. J. Hamille.  
Hartsvette, John M. Millner.

Randolph, To be supplied.  
Miscellaneous, J. P. McGee.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT—W. B. Neal, P. E.

Montgomery, J. Hamilton.  
Hogenville and Lowndesboro, T. Y. Ramsey.

La Fayette, J. W. Starr, A. B. Farley.  
Dadeville, Joseph T. Curry.

Crisford, Thomas Lynch, J. L. C. Aikin.  
Chattahoochee Mission, L. Rush, J. Hunt.

Or, D. Carmichael.  
Tuskegee, C. D. Oliver.

Auburn, James Peeler, V. L. Hopkins.  
Oak Grove, J. Starr.

Big Swamp Mission, P. R. McRary.  
Line Creek, (Circuit,) John Boswell.

Calamah Mission, A. S. Harris, and one to be supplied.  
Kaleche Mission, R. R. Dickinson.

Line Creek Mission—C. N. McLeod.  
ECHAULA DISTRICT—John C. Carter, P. E.

Enfauia, James A. Heard.  
Glenaville, N. P. Scales.

Enon, Samuel Armstrong, T. M. Lynch.  
Chocantahatchee, E. J. Campbell, J. W. McCann.

Columbin Mission, Z. Dowling.  
Marianna, J. L. Saunders.

Tray, J. W. Ledford, J. W. Broxon, to be supplied.  
Spring Creek, A. McBride and J. N. McCutcheon.

Apalachicola, James L. Pearce.  
Walton Mission, Jefferson Bond.

Pea River, James Shanks.  
Glenville Mission, J. G. Rush.

SEMERFIELD DISTRICT—J. T. Heard, P. E.

Escambia, A. S. Dickinson.  
Walton, Wm O. Williams.

Bellville, A. Pearce, W. Peavey.  
Greenville, John W. Ellis.

Cedar Creek (Circuit) T. C. P. Shelman, T. A. Pearson.

Cedar Creek Mission, H. J. Hunter.  
Selma, A. H. Mitchell.

Century Circuit, W. H. McDaniel.



**Autauga Circuit, J. T. Roper.**  
**Autauga Mission, To be supplied.**  
**Wetumpka, G. P. Sparks.**  
**Centenary Institute, A. H. Mitchell, Principal;**  
**G. Garrett, Agent,**  
**George Rottenstein, to travel through**  
**the Southwest for the benefit of German**  
**Missions.**  
**Jacob S. Hughes, Agent for Alabama**  
**State Bible Society.**  
**David Thompson, transferred to Western**  
**Texas.**  
**L. Massingale, transferred to Mississippi**  
**Conference.**  
**Wm. Moore, transferred to Arkansas**  
**Conference, and stationed at Camden.**

**STATISTICS OF CRIME IN FRANCE.**—From the annual register of crimes, furnished by the Minister of Justice, it appears that crime in France increases six times as fast as the population.

Mr. Grund, one of consuls, writes, that according to authenticated returns during the last century, one million of French men have been proved to have died in consequence of crime committed on their persons!

In the years 1826-'43, the population of France increased by seven per cent, but the increase in the number of crimes was as follows:

Maiming and wounding,	3 per cent.
Poisoning,	5 "
Theft,	11 "
Manslaughter,	18 "
Rape committed on adults,	27 "
Paricide, (!)	28 "
Infanticide,	31 "
Murder & murderous wounding,	37 "
Fraudulent bankruptcy,	39 "
Forgeries,	47 "
Arson,	71 "
Perjury,	81 "
Counterfeiting money,	91 "
Rapes committed on children, (!)	140 "

The French statistics of suicide are enough to astonish everybody. The number committed in the years from 1820-'30, amounted to 1,764; but from 1841-'46 it increased already to 2,573, that is, nearly double. In 1844 that number further increased to 2,900. The number of suicides, therefore, increased seven times as fast as the population. And among those suicides there were not less than 165 committed by children between eight and sixteen years of age!

**SAVANNAH MECHANICS.**—It seems that a new Custom House is about to be built at Savannah, to superintend the erection of which, the Secretary of the Treasury has sent out an architect from the North, who has since returned thither, for materials and workmen to do the work! Whereupon, the Mechanic's Benevolent Society of Savannah, held an extra meeting and respectfully remonstrated against any such importation from the North as being destructive to their interests and derogatory of their rights as members of the body politic, and a violation of the principles of justice and equality which ought to govern in all such cases. They say that the mechanics of Savannah are well qualified for the performance of the work, and are therefore entitled to the privilege of a fair competition in the letting of the contract. All this is so just and equitable that we hardly believe that Mr. Secretary Walker, will disregard the remonstrance which will be forwarded to him, upon the subject.—*Muscoupee Democrat.*

**FIGHT AMONG THE EAGLES.**—Mr. Henman of Sodus Bay, hearing a noise in the wood, armed himself with a stout club & found a severe combat going on between two enormous bald eagles. So intent were they in the fight, that they did not perceive his approach, and he killed them both with his club. In the times of the Romans, such an event would have been considered an augury.—*Louisville Democrat.*

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW MASSACRE.**—When the orders for the massacre of St. Bartholomew were sent to the governors of the provinces of France, there were only two or three that refused to obey. One of them, Montmorin Governor of Auvergne, wrote to His Majesty the following letter, which deserves to be transmitted to posterity:

"Sire: I have received an order with the seal of your Majesty, to kill all the Protestants in my province. I respect your Majesty too much, not to believe that this order is a feigned one; but if the order should really have come from you, which I hope to God, may not be the case, I respect your Majesty too much to obey it."

A man, in Baltimore, recently, who owed more money than he could pay, got rid of his debts by giving out that he had got the small pox.

"Short visits are best," as the fly said when he lit on a hot stove.

A poetical "lover," not long since, sent the following to Sally Ann, his ladye love: To Sally Ann:  
Soft is the down of the Butterfly's wing,  
Soft is the whisper when lovers speak;  
Soft is the light which the Moon-beams fling,  
But softer by far is my ladye-love's cheek.  
Sally's reply:  
Soft am I, but all smiles & soft kin;  
And much softer is my little kin;  
But softer by far is my ladye-love's kin;  
Got it, Sal! never mind your bonnet!

The following couplet, from Milton, "Come, thou goddess, fair and free,  
In Heaven's yet unborn Emptiness,  
Was 'set up by a Printer's cub, 'out West,' thus:

"Come, thou goddess, fair and free,  
In Heaven's yet unborn Emptiness,  
Was 'set up by a Printer's cub, 'out West,' thus:  
Read the following, and see what people are wont to do when they get into a passion:  
"Pete, what makes you look so awful?"  
"Jake, I'm agitated, and unless my spirits are soothed, I shall do something desperate, I know I shall—I'll rush out and tear a board off the pig-pen!"

**How MODEST.**—One of the latest cases of modesty that we have heard of, is that of a young lady in this place, who fainted in one of our stores the other day, when the clerk opened a box containing gentlemen's bosoms, and dummies.

**HYPOCRISY:**  
**MARRIED.**—On the 6th Nov. 1845, by John U. Whiteside, Esq., Mr. O. D. WHITE, to Miss SARAH JANE TEAGUE—all of this county.

On the 24th February, 1846, by the Rev. David Bryan, Mr. J. W. WHITESIDE, of this county to Miss ELIZABETH JANE SMALL, of DeKalb county, Ala.

On the 12th March, inst., by Daniel Anderson, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN L. WHITE, to Miss MARTHA TEAGUE—all of this county.

With painful sensations we are called upon to pay a tribute of respect, to the memory of our worthy friend and former fellow citizen, and for some time associate Editor of this paper, Mr. EDWARD WOODS.

He died at the residence of his brother, in Dahlonega Ga. on Tuesday the 24th February last—of Pulmonary Consumption, in the 25th year of his age. His noble mind, affable deportment, modest retiring and courteous manners, were calculated to win the regard and esteem of all around him. Those who knew him well anticipated a bright future to his talents and energy and were assured of his success in this life, had he not been attacked by the insidious disease which marks so many promising youths for its victims. Truly in his untimely death society has lost one of its brightest ornaments, and his associates one rendered near and dear to them by all the ties of friendship.

Lafayette (Ga.) Herald.

**Notice.**  
WILLIAM L. HARRIS, the highest bidder, for cash, in the town of Jackson, Ala. on Monday 6th of April next.

**One likely Negro Woman and her child,**  
about eleven months old.  
March 13, 1846.—tds.

**DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.**

Time, which "tries all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibilious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve years since Dr. Peters gave them to the world, and their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed the great Household medicine of the South and West. No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operation, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood; together with every species of complaint affecting the stomach or bowels.

**TAKE NOTICE.**—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to recollect that each box of the above pills has a five fold of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which envelopes it; also a five fold of M. A. F. Harrison may be found in each box accompanying directions.

For sale by Hoke & Alternaty, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

**Land and Negroes for Sale.**

By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed by Wm. McGeehe on the 24th day of Feb.

bruary, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGeehe, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

**Thirty-five and Forty Like Negroes,**  
Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of—

**Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.**

Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGeehe now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Olathe and Tallahassee Creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGeehe where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.

March 11, 1846.  
\*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

**B. F. DUMASS, Commission Merchant.**  
Mobile, Ala.

Oct. 29, 1845.

**DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Ague Medicine,**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.

This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.

This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills and fever the first day.  
Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Water Fever, and Scarlet Fever, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.

A pamphlet accompanies each box, giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these pills.—Price reduced to \$1 per box.

**ALSO—DR. CHAMPION'S**

**Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic**

**Purifying and Cathartic Pills.**

Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.

The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended by those who have tried them, as a safe, reliable, and certain remedy for biliousness, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, constipation, cholera-morbus, rheumatism, scrofula, flatulency, indigestion, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, hemorrhage, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.

Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.

**Bellefonte, Feb'y 17, 1845.**

We the undersigned, citizens of Bellefonte, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have known several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deserves to be a popular physician.

We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the cure of biliousness and other diseases of the bowels. That they are in high repute in this community, and are sold and given with the utmost confidence in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.

W. F. Boykin, Pastor of the Baptist Church.  
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist Ch. Church.  
John Reynolds, Esq. Governor of Illinois.  
Wm. McGeehe, Clerk of Benton County Court.  
James Mitchell, Post Master.

J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.  
S. H. Cadin, Rep. in State Senate.  
L. D. Cabanier, Proprietor of Steam Mill.  
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.

Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.  
Wm. C. Kitchin, Esq. Clerk of Court.

This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much from their efficacy and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worthy the highest recommendation.

Maj. James Pearson, Twigg's co. Ga.  
Ira Dupree, M. D. "

J. Matlock, merchant, Blakely, "

Col. John Dill, Fort Gaines; "

W. H. Rawson, merchant, Lumpkin, "

Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus, "

W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones, "

Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson, "

A. C. Hulbert, J. P. Danville, Miss.

Maj. J. McGiffin, Cayuga, "

J. I. Louis, merchant, Auburn, "

Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakley, "

S. E. Simmons, planter, Roselane, "

C. Stunell, merchant, Greenwood, "

G. W. Lake, merchant, Grenada, "

J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood, "

Judge Cabry, Collierville, "

B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball, "

J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, "

James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, "

D. P. N. Turner, P. M. "

Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham, "

E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, "

E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, "

M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, "

W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala.

G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, "

W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, "

R. Long, "

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Vegetable Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safe, valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fevers and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that they stand very high, far exceeding that of any other medicine.

J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.

S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.

J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.

H. Con. merchant, Jonesborough.

Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co.

Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co.

Philip Adair, Hamilton co.

Wm. Baldwin, Gallatin.

Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co.

For sale by Hoke & Alternaty, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.

March 18, 1846.—ly.

**CHEAP BOOKS,**

**AT YOUNG & NISBET'S;**

American Bible Society Books, sold at cost.

If you want a BIBLE or TESTAMENT, call and buy, if you are not able to buy, come and we will give you one—January 1st 1846.

**Leather,**

Sole and Upper, of good quality, for sale by

**WOODWARD & PORTER.**

**FRANKLIN W. BOWDON,**

Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery.

(TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, St. Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, and Talladega; and in the Supreme Court.

Office West of the Court House.

October 30 1844.—tr.

**State of Alabama,**

**BENTON COUNTY.**

**March Term, 1846, Orphans' Court.**

**CME** William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Wiam W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the court that this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the court that the regular notices had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator as aforesaid, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the publication of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.

**M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.**

**March 11, 1846.**

**William Williamson, In Chancery**

**vs.**

**Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook.**

**THIS** day came the complaint by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Iauwanna, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within thirty-five days from the making of this order, and plead answer or demurr, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.

A true copy from the minutes,

**R. G. EARLE,**

**Register & Master of said court.**

**March 4, 1846.**

**Notice.**

**THE** undersigned having on the 20th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 20th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.

**MARY THOMPSON,**

Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.

**March 11, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.**

**Coroner's Sale, Randolph Co.**

**WILL** be sold at the Court House door in the town of Wedowee on the 1st Monday of April next, to the highest bidder, for cash, the interest owned by Lawson E. McKee in the East ½ of Section 6, Township 17, Range 11, East, in the Coosa Land District, to satisfy an Execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the circuit court of Randolph county in favor of Samuel Carpenter, Sheriff and Administrator ex officio upon the Estate of John Dobson, deceased, vs. said McKee—Sale within the usual hours.

**WILSON FALKNER,**

Coroner of Randolph county.

**March 11, 1846.—4t—\$2.**

**Administrators' Notice.**

**LETTERS** of Administration on the Estate of Elison Cook, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1846, by the honorable Judge of DeKalb county, all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

**BENJ. F. COOK, Adm'r.**

**March 11, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.**

**THE** undersigned having as associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston

**Factorage & Commission**

**Business,**

under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & Co. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.

**Wm. A. SCOTT.**

**May 21, 1845.—3m.**

**THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE**

**EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.**

Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.

**Save your money!**

The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them.

Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies Periodical in the world.

The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most extensive and costly character. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates.

Besides a superb Mezzotint by sarain, the poetist affair he has yet engraved, there will be an

**Illuminated Title Page!**

After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the fabled ages. This elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind attempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5 COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing beauty. This embellishment alone will be worth half a year's subscription.

The January number will appear in new type, cast expressly for us; and in every respect, the mechanical execution of the work will be improved.

**THE WASHINGTON FAMILY!**

The February number will contain two superb Mezzotints; and either in that number, or in one immediately after, will appear a Mezzotint of the Washington Family; to possess this picture ought to be a sufficient inducement for every patriotic American to subscribe. In a word, we shall take our readers by surprise, next year, with illustrations.

**SARTAIN'S OLORIOUS MEZZO-TINTS!**

The mezzotints style of engraving will be the principal one employed by us for 1846. We have made such arrangements that no other magazine can rival us in this department. We have excelled all others in the number and splendor of our Mezzotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater things in 1846. Besides a series of Mezzotints, we shall give Line and Stipple engraving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gallery of beauty! Portrait of Mrs. Stephens, &c. &c.

In its Literary Department this Magazine gives Original articles, unlike the rambling trash of other magazines, which copy old stories from newspapers. All the best female writers of America contribute to its pages: it is

**A WORK OF PATRIOTISM.**

Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead of the others, which are reprints of English ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF AMERICA! She is assisted by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Elliot, Dinwiddie, Pierpont, Orme, and by the unrivalled author of "Conquest and self Conquest."

The best Writer of both Sexes

Contribute to the variety of our pages. A PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH, founded on incidents in the Revolution, will appear, by the author of "Marion's men!" Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashion, F. E. P., and others, inculcating useful morals, which have been so popular, will be continued. As a proof of the superior character of our literary contents, we may mention the fact that more articles are copied from us by the Press than from any other Magazine. This is because no other periodical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her tastes or interests.

**FASHIONS FROM PARIS**

This Magazine has long maintained the reputation of giving the most correct Fashions, accompanied by full letter-press descriptions; and this, to country subscribers especially, is a great desideratum. We get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so we can never be beaten in this department, but will always Remain Ahead!

Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the Fashions are selected, engraved and colored for us Ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. The other Magazines have long been mere copyists of this one, which has now become, in our eastern Cities, the Text-Book of Fashion. So energetic are we in this department, that we have often actually published the Fashions here before the London Magazines. Of these assertions we challenge denial.

**THE HOME DEPARTMENT.**

To render our periodical a Family Magazine, as well as a lady's book, we give every month: Now Receipts for Housewives, Patterns for Embroidery, Lance Work, &c. &c.; thus making a sort of *cade mecum*, in dispensable to every female, but especially to those in the country, who would learn the latest improvements in the city.

**A USEFUL HINT.**

All the other Magazines are merely intended for amusement: They have no higher plan in view. This one, on the contrary, supplies a want long felt, for it gives the seasonably, the Latest Fashions, the Newest Receipts, the City Chat, and every New Improvement. This it does, alike



# PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.

EDITED BY JAMES CANAK, OF ATLANTA, GA.

IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Monthly Journal, the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character of the work. It has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CANAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.

The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Farmers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.

The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.

## TERMS:

One Copy, One Year, \$1.00  
Six Copies, " " " 5.00  
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00  
One Hundred " " " 75.00  
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The carrier must always accompany the order.  
J. W. & S. JONES.  
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 1845.

## Proposals

For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:

From Huntsville, by Cold's store, New Hope, Cottonville, Chocoma, Gunter's Landing, Aurora, Bennettsville, Double Springs, and Cove Creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p. m.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday by 6 p. m.  
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.  
From Bellegrove by Dolsomville, Chocoma, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Rocksville, to Blountsville, 68 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Bellegrove every Saturday at 12 m., arrive at Blountsville every Monday by 7 a. m.  
Leave Blountsville every Tuesday at 8 a. m., arrive at Bellegrove next day by 1 p. m.  
Proposals to run by Lunston, Billman's store, and Meltonville, and terminate route at Dolsomville, omitting the other offices, are invited.  
From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gaylesville, 20 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a. m., arrive at Gaylesville same day at 3 p. m.  
Leave Gaylesville every Monday at 10 a. m., arrive at Summerville same day by 6 p. m.  
Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.  
From Warrenton, by Van Buren, Gunter's Landing, and Missionary Station, to Rome, 63 miles and back three times a week.  
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a. m., arrive at Rome next day by 11 a. m.  
Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 9 p. m., arrive at Warrenton next day by 5 p. m.  
Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga., instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a week; also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for connecting the route at Gunter's Landing, and running thence in coaches, 35 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in stagecoaches, by Cedar Bluff and Missionary Station, to Rome—the entire trip to be made in seventeen hours.  
From Blountsville, to Ashville, 33 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Ashville every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Blountsville same day by 5 p. m.  
From Elton, by Rockville, Press, Springville, and Mount Niles, to Ashville, 46 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Elton every Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p. m.  
Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Elton same day by 6 p. m.  
From Bonnettsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bend, Hawlingville, Valley Head, Anawaka, Trenton, Ga., and Wamatchie to Lookout Valley, 70 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Bonnettsville every Sunday at 6 a. m., arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.  
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p. m., arrive at Bonnettsville every Thursday by 6 p. m.  
From Bonnettsville, to Ashville, Broken Arrow, Crowell, and Kelly's creek, to Hargersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Bonnettsville every Wednesday at 6 a. m., arrive at Hargersville next day by 4 p. m.  
From Jacksonville, by Ludiga, Spring Garden, Cave Spring, Ga., and Vann's Valley, to Rome, 33 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a. m., arrive at Rome same day by 9 p. m.  
Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same day by 9 p. m.  
From Jacksonville, by Guleson, Terrapin Creek, Centre, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Guleson Creek, Alpine, Ga., Telaga Springs, Layfayette, and Wood's Station, to Double Springs, 100 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a. m., arrive at Double Springs next Wednesday by 4 p. m.  
Leave Double Springs every Thursday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p. m.  
From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakliffe, to Wetumpka, 45 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a. m., arrive at Wetumpka same day by 7 p. m.  
Leave Wetumpka every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same day by 7 p. m.  
Bids for once a week service are invited.  
From Jacksonville, by Alexander, Blue Eye, Fire, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a. m., arrive at Talladega same day by 5 p. m.  
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m., arrive at Jacksonville same day by 5 p. m.

# FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.

I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Bagging and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.  
WM. MILLER.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.  
Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.

## BAGGING & ROPE.

WE constantly keep for sale, the above named articles of a good quality and at about the WETUMPKA PRICES. We therefore hope to have the pleasure, of furnishing our old Customers as heretofore, and would be pleased to add others to our list of patrons, in this line.  
WOODWARD & PORTER.

## Tax Collector's Sales.

**St. Clair County.**  
I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit:) the west half of the S. W. q. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.  
Also, at the same time and place, a tract of land, to-wit: the east half of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State & County taxes \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.  
I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.  
B. KERR, Tax Collector of St. Clair County.  
Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

## PLANTERS' HOTEL.

JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Houghton's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best of the country affords, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.  
Rates to suit the times.  
JOHN P. FLAKE.  
N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.  
Dec. 24, 1845.—6m.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will save cost by calling and paying up their Notes and Accounts by the 25th of December, as longer indulgence cannot & will not be given. I am compelled by unavoidable circumstances to wind up and quit the business, which I deem a sufficient apology for the course I am about to pursue.  
Good seed cotton delivered at Crow's gin will be taken in payment at \$1 25 per hundred.  
R. E. W. McADAMS.  
Nov. 12, 1845.

## Land for Sale.

I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about 500 Acres; the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1000 pounds of cotton to the acre in 1844. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 43 miles north of Ashville, 80 acres on Canoe creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and lots in Ashville whereon I now reside.—Further description is deemed unnecessary. Mr. Gibbs lives on the lands and will show them. Having determined to go to a tropical climate, I will sell low for cash.  
JOHN S. JAMES.  
Asheville, Feb. 25, 1846.—2m.

## Widow's Hotel.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has taken charge of the WIDOW'S HOTEL, where he will, at all times, be prepared to entertain travellers and boarders, at exceedingly low prices; he pledges himself that his fare shall be as good as the country affords; and attention given to all that may favor him with their patronage.  
WILLIAM OWENS.  
March 4.—1f.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.  
The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.  
W. J. WILLIS.  
Adm'r. Ex-officio.  
January, 7, 1846.

# FRANKLIN W. BOWDO.

Attorney at Law, & Solicitor in Chancery (TALLADEGA, A. L.).  
WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Shelby, Clair, Benton, Randolph, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Talladega; and in Supreme Court.  
Office West of the Court House.  
October 30 1844.—1f.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 3d day of August next will sell to the highest bidder, for cash before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit: the W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. q. of the N. W. q. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Chocoma, said to be owned by a Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State and County Tax of 1845.—Am't of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14 f.  
Also at the same time and place, ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.  
ALEXANDER WOODS.  
Tax Collector B. C.  
Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

## EDUCATION.

THE exercises of the CANE CREEK ACADEMY will be resumed on the second Monday in February next, under the supervision of the undersigned, who hopes that he will receive a liberal support from the patrons of learning. The Academy is situated in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. Terms of tuition reasonable and board very cheap.  
JNO. A. FLEMING.

## Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE above named institution, will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark, and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abounds with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting, as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.  
We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.  
Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. Isaac Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.  
J. FOLNEY, Chas. M. M. HOUSTON, J. C. FRANCIS, E. T. SMITH, J. D. HONE, A. C. ROBINSON, E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.  
Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

## TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

BENTON COUNTY.  
I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to-wit) the N E q. also the N half of the S E q. also the N half of the S W q. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W q. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Talladega; Creek, sold to pay the State and County taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown. State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.  
I will also sell at the same time and place the N W fourth of the N E fourth of Section 29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & County tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax \$0 15,cts.—6m.  
Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for Cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land, (to-wit) the S E q. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$6 75.  
The above lots of lands are subject to a Double Tax.  
A. WOODS, T. C.  
Dec. 24, 1845.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.  
JACOB STINER.  
Jan. 25, 1846.

## Rifle Guns.

APPROVED quality and cheap by HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
BAGGING & ROPE.  
For sale by HUDSON, TERRY & WYL.

# Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.

STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale. 15c  
For one month thereafter per bale. 10  
Drayage from the wharf, per bale. 6  
For Compressing, per bale. 30  
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale. 10  
All other charges same as last season.  
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.  
G. R. GRIFFITH,  
Proprietor of Shippers Press.  
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

## WARE-HOUSE

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE and close stores, on the East side of Mchosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon, and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants. Liberal advances will be made on cotton of other produce in store.  
M. M. DYE.  
The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican will publish 4t. every other week and forward their account for payment.  
M. M. D.  
Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.  
46—cow4t.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.  
ORPHANS COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.  
CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by att'y and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks previous to said day, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive weeks, previous to said day, and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Waggon late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Waggon, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.  
Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.  
Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Waggon late of St. Clair county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans business. John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Waggon, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.  
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Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

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ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.  
Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.  
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Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.  
Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 2d day of February, 1846.  
JOHN I. THOMASON,  
Judge of the County Co.  
February 11, 1846.

# State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.  
Orphans' Court, Special Term, February 26th, 1846.  
CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 80 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that the said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this County, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutecheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who now in this County, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Friday in April next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day, a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.  
March 4, 1846.—1f.

## In Chancery

for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 13th, 1846.  
Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook.  
THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel P. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, from the making of this order, and plead answer or demurr, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.  
A true copy from the minutes.  
R. G. EARLE,  
Register & Master of said court.  
March 4, 1846.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 4th day of May next, the undivided half of the following described lands, to-wit: the E. half of the S. E. fourth of Sec. 12, township 13, range 9. Also Pl. A. of fl. Sec. 12, township 13, range 9, containing 43 95-100 acres. Also N. W. fourth of S. W. fourth of Sec. 7, township 13, range 10. Also Pl. D. of fl. Sec. 7, T. 13, range 10, containing 35 acres, lying on the waters of Mill Creek in Terrapin valley, said to be owned by Samuel C. Chambers: sold for State and County tax of 1845. State and County Tax \$1 16.  
ALEXANDER WOODS,  
Tax Collector B. C.  
Feb. 4, 1846.—3m.—\$14.

## DENTISTRY.

C. C. PORTER,  
Surgeon Dentist.  
THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.  
Address: Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.  
Ap. 23; 45.—1f.

# JOHN FOSTER, Attorney at Law.

HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.

## Dr. Champion's

VEGETABLE AGUE MEDICINE.  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, in all its complicated forms also an effective remedy for Fevers of every description.  
The increased demand for this medicine, is an evidence to the proprietor, that it must and will be prevailing practice in Fevers. It is now in general use throughout all the Western and Southern States and Texas, and the demand for the same is so greatly increased, that the proprietor has been unable to fully supply many parts of the country during the last season. It may be relied on in all cases to cure the Chills and Fever the first day—Bilious, Typhoid, Nervous, Contagious, Winter and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time, and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains twenty-four pills—twelve in which will cure any ordinary case of Chills and Fever.  
The large amount of sales having reduced the price ONE DOLLAR per Box.

## Also

Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and cathartic. Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.  
This medicine is recommended to the attention of those afflicted with Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Bilious habits, Constipation, Chloria Morbus, Rheumatism, Scrofula, foul stomach, depraved appetite, Worms, Jaundice, Headache, Nervous affections, flatulency of the bowels, Diarrhea, Nervous affections, pleuritic, menstruations, Dysentery or Flux, Heartburn, White-swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.  
Price twenty-five cents per box—a pamphlet accompanies each box, with full directions and ample testimonials of these medicines.

## Letter from Sulphur Springs, Mo.

Dr. CHAMPION—We, the undersigned, citizens of Little Rock township, and in the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs P. O., would candidly state that the demand for your Ague, and also your Cathartic Pills, has been unprecedented. Many of the people in this vicinity have been compelled to send to St. Louis for them. It would be accommodating the people in this neighborhood as well as advancing your interest, to establish an agency at the Sulphur Springs Post office without delay. Mr. A. J. Robertson, Post Master, at the Sulphur Springs, is a gentleman every way entitled to the confidence of the public, and would be willing to accept an agency to accommodate the people.  
J. S. Fredericks David Knoekhand J. Johnson  
Henry Leupp John Byrd  
Philip Ripkin Skeleton Richardson Thos Moss  
F. Waters John Richardson John Ogile  
Wm J Barzee John Henry Nash Silas Huskey  
L. S. Ingalls W. H. Robertson J. D. Lucas  
Letter of Dr. S. H. Wilson, Nephew, Ark.  
Dr. CHAMPION—I now intend carrying on the Drug business in this place, upon a large scale, and am of the opinion that, from the known virtue of your pills, which has been fully tested this season, and the effects of repeated and entire cures, I have no hesitation in recommending your pills to all who are afflicted with Chills and Fever. I feel assured that had I the whole and sole agency of them within the limits of my practice, I could sell double the amount of the agents in the immediate vicinity, and could make an immense sale of them. I would at all times be prepared to pay over to your traveling agent the several sums due from me, whenever he should call. Mr. Swin will give you all the information you may desire in regard to my responsibility, together with his views of



# Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 10.—No. 12.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1846.

Whole No. 483

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

**J. F. GRANT,**  
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.  
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.  
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.  
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly.  
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.  
For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.  
For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.  
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

**Tariff of Charges for Shippers Press and Ware-Houses for the seasons 1845 and '46.**  
STORAGE for Planters Cotton for the 1st month, per bale, 15c  
For one month thereafter per bale, 10c  
Drayage from the wharf, per bale, 6c  
For Compressing, per bale, 30c  
Storage, drayage and wharfage on compressed Cotton per bale, 10c  
All other charges same as last season.  
The above Tariff to take effect on the first day of September next.  
G. R. GRIFFITH,  
Proprietor of Shippers Press.  
Mobile, June 4, 1845.

**HATCHETTS & RYAN,**  
Commission Merchants,  
MOBILE, ALA.

WM. T. HATCHETT,  
DAN'L T. RYAN,  
A. HATCHETT.  
**RYAN & HATCHETT,**  
Ware-House & Commission Merchants,  
WETUMPKA, ALA.

WM. T. HATCHETT,  
DAN'L T. RYAN,  
A. HATCHETT.  
July 17, 1845.—6m

**WARE-HOUSE,**  
AND  
**Commission Business.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED have this day entered into a partnership, and may be found at the Ware-house occupied the last season by S. W. House, to which they intend adding large commodious sheds, which are convenient to the river, comparatively safe from fire, and entirely above high water mark. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Their undivided attention will be given to the sale and storage of cotton, as also the receiving and forwarding of goods &c. In addition to the above, the cotton consigned to their house will be weighed by the public weigher, on his sealed scales, free of any additional charge.

**HOUSE & LUNDIE.**  
S. W. HOUSE,  
W. Y. LUNDIE.  
S. W. HOUSE, Public Weigher.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 23, 1845.

**Land and Negroes for Sale.**  
By virtue of a deed of Trust to me executed, by Wm. McGeehee, on the 24th day of February, 1846, and duly recorded in the Clerk's office of Benton county, for the purpose of securing and paying off every creditor that holds a demand against him, the undersigned will, on the 24th day of April, next, at the residence of William McGeehee, on Cane Creek, Benton county, offer for sale, for cash between

**Thirty-five and Forty Like-Like Negroes,**  
Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, Girls and children, most of which are likely, together with other personal property, consisting of

**Horses, Mules, Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, &c.**  
Also, that valuable Tract of Land, on which said McGeehee now resides; also a valuable tract of Land lying on Othello and Tallahassee creeks, containing about 800 acres. I will also offer several Tracts of Land lying in Coosa and Talladega counties. Any or all of the above property can be sold at private sale by applying to me at Jacksonville, or at the residence of Wm. McGeehee where an agent will be found.

WM. L. TERRY, Trustee.  
March 11, 1846.

\*The Talladega Reporter will please publish the above five weeks and forward account to W. L. T.

**Notice.**  
ALL the notes and accounts due the estate of George Fleming, deceased, being put in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, that I will be in Jacksonville on every Saturday for the purpose of attending to the collection of said notes and accounts.  
JNO. A. FLEMING.

## The Last Dollar.

BY T. PAYNE REID.

"Francis, you still drink—it is a dangerous practice."  
"Oh, merely a dash now and then—nothing more."

"I say it is in these dashes and juleps that the danger lies—they pass the bitter poison over the palate that would else have been untainted."  
"But, D'Anville, I have taken a glass so and so, these ten years, and where's the evil, I can never become a drunkard?"  
"I tell you, Francis, you do not know the hold it has taken upon you."

"How?"  
"I observed, Francis, while the boat was taking in my cotton, how often you went to the bar?"  
"But they were old acquaintances—the clerk and captain—I have not seen them for several months."

"Ah, Francis, do not deceive me; there was that in your manner that reminded me of my own downward career."  
"Your downward career?"  
"I had known my friend for about five years, had made his acquaintance under peculiar circumstances in the City of New Orleans, where he was represented to me as one of the most enterprising and wealthy planters on the river, and where I always knew him as a strictly temperate man—and what he could have meant by his downward career, I could not guess; for five years at least it had been an upward one. He was now worth half a million; I had heard, moreover, this was the plantation upon which he was born, and that in fact he came into the world the proprietor of \$150,000."

"Stop forward to the front of the piazza," said D'Anville, apparently without heeding my surprise.

"We sat in the verandah of a beautiful mansion. I arose, as desired, and walked forward to the bamboo railing of the high piazza."

"Cast your eyes over the plantation," I looked abroad over the tops of the orange trees. To the right as far as the eye could take in, fields of sugar-cane were waving their golden plumes in the sun, on the other side, broad flats of rice, in full bloom heaved to and fro under a light summer wind, and glistened like a sea of silver. In the rear, fields of cotton and green maize, and patches of melons and yams, stretched away smiling and sunny in the distant background, at least three miles from the village, rose the dark outline of the cypress woods grand and gloomy and resembling some vast mountain sierra. It was a scene rich and radiant with pleasure and prosperity, and bore evidence of princely wealth, on the part of its proprietor.

I could count at least three hundred laborers at work in the fields, dressed in their broad palm-leaf hats and sky blue jackets, while nearly an equal number of women and children were seen at work among their huts, or seated under the shade of the dark date trees that grew around. The waters of the Mississippi rolled past within two hundred yards of the place where I stood offering a high road for all this superfluous luxuriance, to the markets of the world. It was a glowing scene and gratified the sense as well as the soul with peculiar beauty."

I gazed for several minutes over the fair landscape, which operating as a narcotic, almost lulled my senses to sleep. Presently the voice of my friend broke upon my waking dream.

"You see my plantation—is it not a fine one?"  
"The finest I ever saw."

"I was born upon it—it was my father's." "So I have understood."

"Ten years ago, that plantation was pledged."  
"Pledged! How?"

"Pledged to the devil that I would warn you against—drink! and its owner was left, soul and body, within one dollar of utter ruin."

"I never heard of—"

"No—you never heard. You have not mixed with my former associates in New Orleans, nor have I since then—But you shall hear—listen!"

D'Anville removed his broad-leafed Panama from his forehead as ever nature chiseled—waved it several times across his face by way of fanning himself, and proceeded.

"I am now thirty-five. Fifteen years ago I had completed my education in Paris, and returned home to see the remains of my last relative, my father, deposited beneath yonder willow, and to find myself the uncontrolled possessor of an estate worth nearly \$200,000. Five miles up the river on the same side, was the estate and chateau of Lassalle. He had originally emigrated from France with my father, and had become rich by the same honest means. He had an only daughter—Marie Louise. We had been playmates previous to my departure to Europe. While we were but children, and before leaving Louisiana for the first time, the face of that beautiful child had burned its image on my heart. Six years of gay dissipation in the precincts of the Palais Royal did not efface that image, and often as I lay upon a sleepless couch, did I think of my own little Creole, in her father's orchard—of the gentle pressure—the full eye—the flushed cheek

and pouting lip, that I would have given the world to kiss, and of a thousand things that flitted before me like sunbeams over the sea of memory. I thought of these, & I longed to return."

"With such a disposition during my absence, you may easily believe that after my return I was not long in visiting the plantation of Pierre Lassalle. I rushed through the parterre—the old man was on the piazza. He shook me warmly by the hand. 'Where,' shouted I, 'where is my little Marie?' 'Little Marie!' repeated he, laughing, and entering the house; he returned, not with the pretty child of ten years that I had went to gaze upon with boyish emotion, but a lovely girl approaching the full developments of womanhood; still it was Marie Louise. I had never before looked on such loveliness. She was perfect! In stature a goddess; an angel in feature, with an eye that created love wherever its glances fell. I need not tell you of the strange emotions I then experienced; I loved; I doubted; I feared; for until this moment it had never occurred to me that Marie might, in my absence, have been wooed and won by another—and another was present. A certain Count D'Anville, a Frenchman, was introduced to me. He seemed to be a great favorite with Marie's maiden aunt."

"But a few days passed before I found an opportunity of conversing with Marie Louise alone; for I visited the house of Pierre Lassalle daily. It was as I had wished & expected. She loved me—I heard the thrilling confession in her sighs; I saw it in her looks and blushes. Mark me, Francis, I do not mean to say that we had as yet made any formal avowal of our loves; but I deemed that day she showed a plain partiality, and the time was not distant when I should require the confession from her lips."

"Time like a sweet stream fringed with lovely flowers, glided smoothly past, and I was no longer jealous, even of the nobleman, who still continued to visit the mansion of Lassalle."

"During my stay in Paris, among other evil practices I had acquired the practice of indulging in drink. It was a college acquaintance that first led me into this evil, and it had grown upon me. The sweetened liquors and fancy drinks that the restaurateurs of the French capital knew so well how to prepare, had created an appetite for the other stimulants, and I had acquired the habit of brandy drinking, although only in small quantities, as you drink now. Pierre Lassalle, above all things on earth, dreaded a drinker. His father had died from the effects of drink."

"Returning from Ilerville one evening, I stopped at his house. I had never passed it since my return, without stopping, and I could not on this occasion. I had met a number of my early companions in Ilerville, and during the day we had drank much wine around the billiard table. I was somewhat intoxicated, but not so much as not to perceive that the old man received me rather uncourteously. Stung with his harsh treatment, I did not visit his house for several days, and then only under the influence of brandy. My desire to see Louise overcame my prudence, and my nice sense of honor was blunted by intoxication. I can scarcely tell what passed on the occasion. My conduct however, was gross. I demanded, in angry words, an explanation of his former treatment, and I endeavored to seize Louise in my arms, but was prevented by the interference of the French nobleman, who, at the same time, received a blow from me, that felled him to the ground. A duel was the consequence. The Frenchman was wounded, but a far deeper wound was given to me by the contents of a note which I received from Louise. I need not tell you all that this note contained; it forbade me any further acquaintance.—From that moment I became regardless of everything; and a report that Marie Louise was about to be married to the Count, heightened my misery, and has turned the event I am about to relate.—It was now too late to apologize—to promote reformation. I flung myself on board a passing boat, and in a few hours was in the city of New Orleans. New Orleans was at that time wealthy and wicked, and presented almost as gay a field as Paris itself."

"I was not long in finding a drain for my resources. Night after night saw me sleeping upon a drunken couch. I plunged into gambling with a perfect recklessness, and the excitement of this for a time, pleased me. I was not the only one, by hundreds, of the young planters, who then spending his thousands upon faro roulette.—The city seemed to be one huge gambling house. I had seen no such high gaming, even in the 'chells' of Paris. In one night alone I lost upwards of twenty thousand dollars—upon another more than half that amount. Sometimes I won largely, but the sharks taking advantage of my recklessness and frequent intoxication, robbed me: sometimes by false dice, and often as I found, by abstracting money from my pocket."

"On one occasion, a faro dealer, thinking me intoxicated, attempted, though in a most sly manner, to cheat me out of a thousand dollar bet. I was not too drunk to perceive his trick, but enough so to make me regardless of what I did, and drawing my stiletto I pinned his hand to the table. I shall never forget the uproar that followed. I was much abused, and in the event

was compelled to pay a large sum of money to stop a prosecution that had been entered against me. In this way my fortune soon melted, until I obtained fifty thousand dollars by mortgage on my plantation. This went like the rest, and in less than one year I found myself beggared and without credit; for I had even exhausted this, and what was worse than all, I had become a drunkard."

"You may think it strange my young friend, that I could have fallen in the course of one year; but as New Orleans then was, many a victim was made even in less time. You may think it stranger still, when I relate to you the simple instance that brought me at last to my senses. I was sitting one morning, in a cafe in the Rue Royale; the last dollar was in my hand—it was the last of a small sum I had borrowed from an acquaintance. I had taken it from my pocket to spend for a drink; some circumstances that I cannot now recall, made me more sober and reflective than usual. As I held the silver dollar in my hand, my eyes inadvertently fell upon the figure of the goddess of Liberty. Quick as thought the object suggested to my mind her whose image was still graven on my heart so deeply that all the drink in the world could not wash it out. I fell in a train of reflections. I thought of the change that had come over me; the light from which I had fallen; the degraded situation in which I then was! But above all I thought of her, and the question crossed my mind whether I might not win her, having heard that she refused the French nobleman. It seemed then to my paralyzed mind a desperate resolve. But it is only when we fear drowning that we strike desperately. As long as an object is in our reach we take small pains to keep it there; let us but lose it, and then comes regret—the desire to win it back again; ask those who have spent a fortune. Such ambition has made the great ones of the world, and such ambition took possession of me, rendered acutely by the very difficulty of the deed to be done. The dollar to be sure, had but little to do with the reformation that followed, though it certainly suggested the resolution that led to this reformation. I thrust it back into my pocket, and rushed from the cafe. I have never seen it in one side."

"Francis, I have little more to tell you. The means by which I recovered my property were perfectly simple. I was employed in one week from the time in a cotton broker's office, at a salary of \$3000 a year. The broker had been a friend of my father. I recovered the amount of a debt of \$10,000 that an English merchant had been owing to my father's estate, and I shortly became a partner in the firm of my employer. At this time cotton speculators' fortune was often made in a few months, and I was not long in retrieving my lost property, and what was of more consequence, my reputation."

"By strange coincidence, my partner happened to be the agent of Pierre Lassalle, and circumstances once more brought me in contact with the old man. As I understood afterwards he had long watched my conduct, & in due time he invited me to visit him at his hotel. You may imagine my shame at finding myself once more in the presence of his daughter, but you cannot tell the deep and thrilling joy I felt at discovering that I was forgiven—nay, more, that she still loved me! Heaven once more seemed to smile upon me, and I was happy!—This is the dollar."

"D'Anville drew a silver dollar from his pocket and held it forth. A small white hand was laid upon his shoulder, and a soft liquid voice pronounced 'Henri!' Turning we beheld Marie Louise!"

**A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER.**  
At the Typographical Celebration in Rochester, a few days since, Wm. A. WELLES, a journeyman, gave the following sketch of his life, which is the greatest mess of pi we ever heard of. He says:

"Mr. President—It has often been remarked that the fortunes of the members of the Typographical profession have been more diversified and precarious than that of any other class of men. The changes constantly taking place in their circumstances, render them an easy prey to all the vicissitudes of life."

"The printer is an intellectual being. No class of men, in any age of the world have given evidence of so great versatility of talent, universal knowledge and variety of reading, as the body Typographical. The biography of many printers would be both amusing and instructive. By way of illustrating the above illustrating the above declaration, I offer the following crude, rambling recollections of a somewhat adventurous journey thus far through life; not that I would, in so doing, claim any notoriety for my many 'hair-breadth escapes,' but from an inclination to let my fellow craftsmen read a page of my story; and if any good should result from my experience, to bequeath a record of the incidents of my times for the amusement of others."

"I served nearly seven years' apprenticeship in the office of the late Alderman Seymour, 49 John street, N. Y. In this office, associated as fellow workmen, were the late commissary general of this State, A. Chandler, Mayor Harper of New York, Gen. George P. Morris, editor and publisher of the New York Mirror, John Windt Elliot, the foreman, (one of the notorious 'Mirand Expedition,') and your humble servant."

About this time I pulled the first number of the New York American, then edited by Messrs. Charles King, James H. Hamilton, and Gulian Verplanck. The first edition of *Salmagundi* was also printed in this office, about this time, from the manuscript of Washington Irving, in the composition of which I assisted. In Van Winkle's, afterwards I set up the three first numbers of the *Sketch Book*, by the same gifted author."

"In Boston, I worked upon the *Columbia Sentinel*, for 'old Ben Russell,' who discharged me from his office for drumming Yankee Doodle as I beat the last sheet of the inside of his paper, one morning, after having worked off eleven tokens, imperial, within the preceding ten hours. From Boston I went to Flegg & Gould's office, Andover, Mass., and was employed in setting up, from his MS., Gibb's *Hebrew Lexicon*, which contained nineteen different languages, including those usually styled dead. At this period of my history, I procured a midshipman's warrant, and went to sea in the frigate Brandywine, Commodore Morris."

"The ship sailed from Hampton Roads in Sept. 1825, having on board as passenger that illustrious statesman and patriot, Gilbert Muer, Marquis de La Fayette. During a voyage of 23 days, I saw much of this great and good man. The General conferred a particular favor upon me by entrusting to my care a *rattle snake*, an *opossum*, a *gray squirrel*, a *cock-robin*, and a *poodle dog*—the last a present from a lady in Philadelphia. I was on board the Brandywine on the night of the memorable 25th of Sept., 1825, when more than \$50,000 worth of property was thrown overboard to lighten the vessel, while in the head of the Bay of Biscay."

"When in Portsmouth, (England,) I had the honor, of being a guest on board the Brandywine, at a dinner given to his Royal Highness the duke of Clarence, then Lord High Admiral of the British Navy; Lady Noel, wife of Lord Byron, and her little daughter Ada; Admiral Lord Bellingbrooke, and several other dignitaries of the British realm."

"From England we proceeded to Gibraltar, and joined the squadron under Com. Rodgers. From Gibraltar, we sailed up the Mediterranean, on the European shore, touching at such ports as Cadiz, Mahon, Naples, Pisa, Palermo, Malta, the coast of Calabria, &c.; then crossing to the Asiatic and African side of the Mediterranean; then running down to Gibraltar. From the Rock, we took the trade winds, and made the Cape de Verde Island, and the Cape of Good Hope; from thence to Ascension and Elba islands. After cruising upon the coast for six weeks, the ship ran over to Staten Land, off the pitch of Cape Horn."

"I have visited the cities of St. Pontus, the Island of St. Catharine, Santos, Rio Janeiro; Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Mouladino, on the river La Plata; St. Salvador, at the head of the bay of All Saints, Olinda and Pernambuco; Maranhon and Peru, on the Amazon. I have also been in all the ports in the United States, except New Orleans and Charleston."

"In my land cruises, I have wrought as a printer in Portland, Me.; Concord, N. H.; Boston, Mass.; Hartford, Ct.; more than 20 years, ago, (in the office of my old friend P. Canfield, now present.) New Haven Ct.; N. Y.; New Ark, N. J.; and in Philadelphia.—In this city, in *Billy Brown's* office, Wagner's alley I assisted in setting up Prince Lucien Bonaparte's work on American Ornithology. I was also employed by Matthew Carey, one of the oldest printers and publishers in the United States, in the establishments of Poulson, Mrs. Lydia R. Bailey, John Bioren, Duane, *Billy Fry*, &c."

"One dark, gloomy night, in 1829, I found myself in the (now) city of Buffalo, in a bar room, with but a single 'York shilling' in my pocket, about half sick, and completely tired of printing and the world. While I was discussing the ills of life, and the inconvenience of being 400 miles from home, in the wilderness, listening to the surges of lake Erie and the cravings of an empty stomach, a gentleman tapped me on the shoulder in a good-natured manner, and asked me if I were a printer. I answered in the affirmative. He wished me to go to Geneva and take a situation in his office. I accepted his offer.—(he slipped a \$10 bill into my hand)—and I accompanied him to Geneva, and was in his employment until my wages amounted to \$150, with which I renewed my adventures."

"I have been confined in the same dungeon in the Castle of Buenos Ayres, with Don Manuel Rosas; the latter gentleman for treason, and your humble servant for slipping a dirk into the ribs of a Goncho who attempted to take his life. I have danced in the Turlutino, with Madame Col. Coe, daughter of Governor Balcarac—and eaten cassada root with the negroes of the coast of Africa, from a cocoa-nut shell. I have had an audience with Gov. Balcarac, in the castle of Buenos Ayres, as one of the suits of Commodore M. Woolsey, then commanding the U. S. Squadron on the coast of Brazil, and Acting Charge, at the court of Don Pedro. I have built a saw-mill and dam across Bear lake, western Michigan, been in every station in the printing business from *Devil* to the Editor and publisher of a city Daily."

"I was elected Vice President of the first Harrison State Convention ever held in the U. S., at Niblo's Garden, N. Y."

"As Editor of the Washington County Post, I wrote the first editorial in favor of Harrison, for the Presidency. I have signed

ped matto, and kicked up my toes, amidst the giddy throng of Buenos Ayres lasses, upon the Pampas of San Isidro; and have been dashing along the Passe of the Alameda, on the banks of the La Plata, in company with Mrs. Hallet, (the accomplished lady of Stephen Hallet, printer to the Buenos Ayres Government,) in his coach and four, who was at the time the richest man in Buenos Ayres."

**A GREAT INVENTION.**  
The New York Sun announces one of the most important discoveries of the age, being a new mode of propelling steam-boats by which a speed of from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, may be obtained in navigating rivers or oceans. Models of the invention are now before the Committee of the U. S. Senate on Naval Affairs, and arrangements are being made to carry it into practical operation. We are informed, it is the invention of a Pennsylvanian. It supersedes paddle wheels, screw propellers, &c. &c., and has the merit of operating altogether under water, beyond the reach of an enemy's fire. The State that gave birth to the great Fulton, has also the honor of claiming as her son, the discoverer of this invention."

**INDIAN DEPREDAATION.**  
We learn that on Sunday last, a party of three men were hunting about ten miles from East Bay, an arm of Escambia Bay, some fifteen miles from this place they were fired upon by the Indians. We regret to learn that one of the party, a Mr. Pitts, was instantaneously killed and his brother severely wounded. The other Mr. Silcox, received no injury, and in company with the wounded man succeeded in escaping. As soon as the intelligence of the murder reached Col. Crane, commanding the fortifications in this harbor, he despatched a detachment of men under the command of Lieut. Donaldson, up Santa Rosa Sound, to endeavor to cut off this roving body of Indians, who are thus committing depredations upon unoffending citizens. We feel confident that Lieutenant D. will give a good account of the Indians should he come across them. We have not yet heard of the return of the troop.—*Pensacola Gazette.*

**ILLUSIVE ABSTRACTION.**  
A Bourbon prince thought himself dead, and refused to eat until his friends invited him to dine with Turenne, & other French heroes long since departed.

There was a tradesman who thought he was a seven shilling piece, and advertised himself thus: "If my wife present me for payment, don't change me."

Bishop Warburton tells us of a man who thought himself a goose pie; and Dr. Ferriaday had a patient who thought he had swallowed the devil.

There lived in Paris, a man who thought he had, with others, been guillotined, and when Napoleon was emperor, their heads were all restored, but in the scramble he got the wrong one.

The Rev. Simon Brown died with the conviction that his rational soul was annihilated by a special fiat of the Divine will; and a patient in the Friend's Retreat at York, thought he had no soul, heart, or lungs.

The wife of Solomon Galenus sank into a state of extreme melancholy from the deep conviction that she was a visitant from the tomb, but sent back to the world without her heart, for God had detained that in heaven.

A soldier of the field of Austerlitz was struck with a delirious conviction that he was but an ill made model of his former self.—You ask how Pere Kambert is? He would say: 'he is dead, killed at Austerlitz, that you now see is a mere machine made in his likeness.'

Vicentinius believed himself too large to pass any of his doorways. To dispel this illusion, his physician resolved he should be dragged through this aperture by force.—This erroneous dictate was obeyed, but as he was forced Vicentinius screamed out in agony that his limbs were fractured and the flesh torn from his bones. In this dreadful delusion, with terrific imprecations against his murderers, he died.

**Philosophy of Mystery.**  
For the Ladies.—A new way to make Calicoes wash well.—Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put the calicoes in, while hot and leave it till cold. And in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washing. So says a lady who has frequently made the experiment."

**A Regular Whaler.**—An Irishman who had just come over, went into an office in New York the other day, where a notice was stuck up—"thirty men wanted for whaling." On being asked his qualifications, he said that within the week he had whaled Mick Finn; and Owen Donner, and that he should *whale* Jimmy Duffy so soon as he could lay eyes on him. He was not wanted.

"You didn't go to Cork, to-day, Paddy?"  
"Och, no, said Paddy, 'I heard a gentleman say there would be an eclipse of the moon here to-night, and I stayed to see it.'"



## LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

We have received the first three numbers of the 9th volume of this truly beautiful and valuable work; edited by Mrs. ANN STEPHENS. Each number contains two beautiful engravings, besides fashion plates. Of their contents we have not room to speak, in the present notice, as their merits deserve. They contain every useful and interesting quality calculated to render this Magazine eminently worthy of patronage. It is published at \$2 per annum in advance, one dollar less than many other Magazines which it surpasses in ability and elegance. For particulars of terms, &c. the reader is referred to the prospectus, which has been published in this paper for several weeks.

## IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.—Whitemarsh

B. Seabrook, President of the South Carolina State Agricultural Society, says in a late address: "The most common and yet the most esteemed retentive atmospheric absorbent with which I am acquainted, is the leaves of the pine. When mixed with farm or stable manure, especially if a little salt has been added, it forms a highly fertilizing compound. In attracting and preserving the gases and vapor of the atmosphere, lies, however, its great virtue. In a drought, if applied a few inches thick around each hill of corn, considerable moisture, under the heaps, will be seen in 24 hours, and shortly afterwards, the field, should the farmer's operations have been so extensive, will prove the efficacy of this simple experiment."

He further says in another part of the same address, that pine leaves contain a much greater proportion of nutritive juices, and should always be used, if obtainable, in preference to any kind of straw or the leaves of other trees. This is certainly a valuable price of information, emanating from a high source, to those who are desirous of improving their land, and are not already acquainted with the fact. In many parts of this country the material is abundant and easily obtained, and that too where the land is level, and without improvement, comparatively by worthless.

The reader will find in to-day's paper a glowing description of Texas, contained in the circular of the "Texas Emigration and Land Company." The picture is no doubt overwrought. In our next we design to publish a letter from the Texas correspondent of the Charleston Evening News, which gives a very unfavorable account of the country. Before the Texas fever rises too high, we hope those disposed to emigrate will read both sides, and then draw their own conclusions.

JEROME PORTER has resigned the Professorship of Law in the University of Alabama, not, as stated by the Flag, from any disinclination to discharge the duties of the department, or indifference to its success; but in consequence of various discouragements; among others, the limitation of the tenure of office to one year.

The following bill was introduced into the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. by our Representative F. G. McConnell, read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

## A BILL.

To grant the head of a family, man, maid, or widow, a homestead, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any man, maid, or widow, being the head of a family, after making probate, to cultivate a fraction of land not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, and said person shall be, and is hereby authorized, to enter, upon and after the payment of the sum of three dollars and twenty-five cents, a fraction of one hundred and sixty acres, as specified above, conditioned that said person shall declare his or her purpose to cultivate all or a portion of the said land for the period of five years: *Provided*, That said person shall also declare that he or she is wholly unable to pay the minimum price now fixed by law on the public lands: *Provided*, also, That said parcel of land shall inure to the benefit of the family of the person entering the same, and shall not be subject to levy, sale, or alienation in any manner whatever.

From the Daily Plebeian, extra.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sat. March 14, 11 A. M. HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.—The steamship Galveston, Capt. Wright, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. She left the bay of Aransas on the 11th, and the city of Galveston at noon, on the 12th inst. The news is important.

The Main body of Gen. Taylor's army had marched towards Brazos St. Jago, and the last regiment, with Gen. Taylor and his staff, was to leave on the 13th inst. There were rumors that a large force of Mexicans had been concentrated to oppose the advance of Gen. Taylor's forces, and these produced considerable excitement. The United States troops were in the highest spirits in expectation of a conflict with the

enemy. The following orders have been issued by the General:

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

CORPUS CHRISTI, March 8, 1846. As the army is about marching to the frontier on a delicate service, the Commanding General wishes it distinctly understood, that no person not properly attached to it, will be permitted to accompany the troops, or establish them in their vicinity, either on the route or on the Rio Grande, on any pretence whatever. It may save many individuals useless expense and annoyance to be informed that rigid measures will be taken to enforce this regulation, which is deemed necessary for the interests of the public service. By direction of the Gen. W. W. S. BLISS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

## For the Republican.

MR. EDITOR: In 1830, in consequence of a memorial presented to the Mayor and Aldermen of Boston, and confirmation of the statements of the memorial by a committee of twenty, appointed by a numerous meeting of citizens, the proprietors of the Tremont Theatre, directed a committee of nine, to make a full and thorough investigation into the state of that Theatre. Their report is arranged under the head of vindication and admission. Their vindication, using their own words, is in substance as follows:

"1. That there never was any cause of complaint against the Tremont Theatre, which has not always existed against all Theatres, conducted upon the English and American system of setting a place apart for women of ill fame, instead of the French system, which admits them indiscriminately to all parts of the house."

"2. That in respect to the evils resulting from this system, and from the sale of refreshments within the Theatre, the Tremont Theatre has never been so deserving of censure, as the Federal street used to be."

"3. That the direct communication between the third row and the lower boxes, which formerly existed in the Tremont Theatre, was introduced in conformity with the usage which has prevailed in all other cities of the United States. The opinion of the majority of this committee, however, is against such a communication."

Their admission of the evils resulting from the Theatre are remarkable, and are as follows:

"Mr. Wells, superintendent of the house for juvenile offenders, testified that 'under the application of a friend who was about to make some publication respecting the Theatre, he was led to inquire of the boys under his charge whether they were not first induced to steal by the strong desire of purchasing tickets to visit the Theatre; and that out of the oldest boys seventeen confessed that they were; &c.'

Mr. Reed stated 'that a young man who had been in his employment as apprentice or clerk, was discovered, during the last summer, to have stolen large sums of money from him; and that he ascertained he, and others similarly situated, used to buy tickets for the Theatre, go from the boxes to the third row, and thence home with the bad women, who were found there; and that he had first become acquainted with those women, as he stated, in the third row of the Theatre.'

Mr. Justice Simmons has been made acquainted with the character of those who resort to the row and gaffery, and those who occupy the vestibules and passages of the house, during the evenings, by examinations which have taken place before him in the Police court; &c.

His statements are in the following words, 'It has appeared from these examinations, that all the females who resort to the third row are prostitutes, and that no women of chastity ever go there, unless from ignorance of the character of the company, and in such a case, immediately discovers it and leaves. The males who buy tickets for that part of the Theatre, are those who are willing to be known and seen as associates of prostitutes; and it has appeared that a great portion of them are addicted to habitual intemperance. The assembly is made up of Sailors, Mechanics, Apprentices, and Journeymen, Gamblers, Stage admirers, and Convicts who have suffered imprisonment in the common Jail or State's Prison—in fact an assembly of males and females as dangerous for the young to associate with as any that could be collected in the community—'

"The conduct of the assembly in the third row, has been such as would naturally be expected from its character. Indecent and profane language, and manners offensive to good breeding, have characterized the assembly. Males and females have been in the habit of drinking at the bar, until the excitement of the liquor resulted in quarrels, brawlings and fighting. The constables have sometimes been injured in their attempts to expel or subdue the combatants. Finally the committee say, 'It is unquestionably true that the third row is visited by women of notoriously bad character and for that reason by no other women. It is also true that very young men and minors, have in former years been in the habit of visiting that part of the Theatre. It is true too, that the means of intoxication are to be found within the Theatre as well as without. And it is true as the records of our police courts show in the past years, that scenes of riot and disorder have sometimes occurred from this congregation of vice. This is nothing new to the Tremont Theatre. On the contrary, there has been no time without memory, when it was not so at any Theatre in Boston.'

This report it should be remembered was made by persons chosen by the proprietors of the Theatre; and is of course the most favorable that could be made consistently with known facts.

But we are happy to say that this Tremont Theatre has of late been converted into a Presbyterian Church. Instead of being a Synagogue of Satan it has become a Sanctuary of the living God.

From the Rev. Thomas Smyth D. D. of Charleston S. C. we have the following facts in relation to destructive moral influence of the Stage.\* We give them in his own words. "Behold that youth. There he sits wrapt in the enchantments of this brilliant and overpowering scene. For the first time he has entered this crowded and attractive show." He is about twenty-two years of age. He is a journeyman printer. He has come to the city to push his fortune—is skilful and has obtained a situation. His kind master warned & dissuaded him; but he would go—just once. He went twice—thrice. He formed the habit of going. Was it not in this school of Religion, morals and manners? Led away from the realities of life, disgusted with its insipid every day concerns unsatisfied with its domestic joys, he rushes to the excitement & forgetfulness of the Theatre, to the recesses of the Theatre, to the free attendance on the Theatre, to all the habits of the Theatre. He becomes idle. He must have money, and he steals. He becomes expert in crime. He is discovered, imprisoned, tried and condemned, and now lies incarcerated in his prison cell. This is no theory, it is fact; and reader, with appropriate alterations, this may be your Friend; your brother, your son.

Again 'who is that who wanders through the Street, homeless, penniless, friendless; with nothing to satisfy the cravings of a famished body; with no smoothed pillow on which to lay his aching head? His countenance is pale with despair. He gazes round with the vacant stare of Hopelessness. In the world he feels no longer the kindness of it, in the crowded city he is all alone; surrounded by gaiety and fashion he is unknown and unpitied. That was once a youth of charming promise. He left the home of piety and affection. He came a stranger to this strange city. He entered the Theatre. He was seduced by its alluring inmates. He ventured upon those paths which led to the gates of Hell. He yielded to the temptations of dishonesty & he is now cast out, a helpless wanderer through a pitiless world.

Come with me to yonder habitation. There dwells one who once was young & beautiful and virtuous.

Heaven called her as its own. She heard the voice. She listened and obeyed. Three lovely did she appear as she now walked in those ways which are all pleasantness and peace. To crown her happiness she was led to the bridal altar. She became a wife—a mother—the fond parent of beloved and lovely children. In some unhappy hour she was led to visit this school of morals.

She went again. She loved to go. Lured by the splendors of the place her fancy overpowered by its brilliancy; her indignation bewildered by its romantic visions, her vanity awakened by its flattery; her passions agitated by its half concealed, but well understood allusions; the voice of emotion at her ears; she walked along the slippery edge of perilous temptation; she hesitated; she struggled; she fell; O what a fall was there—from home—from heaven. Is this a dream; a picture of a wild imagination; or do I see in it the possible condition of those whom we love above our chief joy? It is fact."

"That the theatre indisposes and unfits us for the duties of life, we have a home confession from an attendant and apparently a very regular one at the new theatre. 'When we have been overmastered, enslaved bound up in a spell that almost stills the currents of life, we feel little disposed the next morning to get upon our tall chair (in the counting room) sharpen the end of a goose quill, parade a page of ragged-edged fool caps.' Now when this habit is confirmed what an excellent merchant, teacher or house wife one would be."

"A young man upon reaching the door of a Theatre overhearing the door keeper calling out 'This is the way to the pit.' Having had some instruction in the word of God in early life, he interpreted what the man said thus—'That the employment of the theatre led to hell.' (do you think he misinterpreted it?) The thought haunted him, made him cease frequenting such amusements; he became attentive to the concerns of his soul; and was afterwards a preacher of the gospel."

In the Charleston Observer of Dec. 16, 1837 we have the declaration of Mr. Caldwell of the St. Charles Theatre that "for twenty years he had endeavored to obtain the same order and decorum in the theatre as obtained in the Church, but alas no police can effect it." It should be made known, that by a city ordinance, four soldiers attached to the police are required to be in constant attendance upon this Theatre. In New York also, and we believe every where an "efficient police" is deemed requisite to keep the manners of gentlemen of this school of sobriety and fashion, from picking each others pockets, and breaking each others heads. A gentle hint has already been given to the disciples of the new theatre to take care of their pocket books. We shall expect to hear by and by, that no one is to be hereafter admitted to any theatre who is not well manacled and gagged. Surely no one could desire a school of more free and liberal studies."

We have seen that a great many young men and boys are induced to steal money to buy tickets to attend the Theatre. It is also a notorious and painful fact that many young females are led astray from the path of virtue in order to secure the means of indulging the love for Theatrical entertainments, in our large cities.

Yet the Theatre claims to be a school of Religion, Manners, and Morals. As to the Religion and Morals of the Theatre we deem it unnecessary to say anything more. But a word about the polished manners of the theatre.

There is so much urbanity and courtesy among theatrical men that it is necessary to keep an armed police on the premises to preserve order to keep their disciples and

teachers from robbing or killing each other while giving and receiving instruction on the science and art of true politeness. A principle part of theatrical good manners is never to speak without an oath, including, as its most special objects of imprecation wrath, all who deal in canting & hypocrisy—meaning Christians. Many of the plays are interspersed with profanity. Says Steele 'You cannot be cheated at a play, but it is certainly done by a very gentlemanly-like man. You cannot be deceived in your affairs but it was done in some gentlemanly manner; you cannot be robbed of your money (if you are so unfortunate as to have any) or get your head broken at the theatre, but those mannered gentlemen would say—it must be allowed that he is very much of a gentleman.'

But who are to be the teachers in this school of Religion, Morals and Manners? Why Theatrical performers of course. But teachers of any art or science are expected to exemplify it in their lives; example, according to the old proverb, is more powerful than precept.

Theatrical performers then are the models set up for our imitation. And take our modern show men as a class, Satan himself exhibits just about as fair a model of Religion, morals and manners as they do.

Their Religion consist in vilifying humble and devout piety as puritanical hypocrisy—their morals, in unbridled licentiousness—their politeness, in pouring out scurrility and invective upon those who venture to insinuate a doubt about the propriety and morality of the Stage.

And now gentle reader the subject is before you. Look at it. Weigh the evidence for and against, and then determine for yourself whether you may safely patronize the Stage.

We flatter ourselves, that we have established the fact that while the theatre has been the means of ruining thousands both temporally & eternally, it has never reclaimed one man from vicious habits, or saved one soul from the consequences of sin. Then as you value your happiness and the happiness of your neighbor avoid the theatre as you would a noisome pestilence.

As you value your salvation and that of your ungodly friends shun 'this way to the pit.' And instead of going yourselves and leading others to the synagogue of Satan where all they hear and see is addressed to the very worst passions of human nature, go and lead them to the Sanctuary of the living God where you and they will hear the gospel which addresses itself to the highest and noblest feelings of the heart.

In taking leave of the subject permit us say that we have not been prompted by any selfish or unkind feelings towards any, in our opposition to the theatre. In our first publication we had no desire to wound or mortify the feelings of those who had visited the theatre, but to give them a gentle hint that it was not altogether such innocent amusement as they imagined.

Indeed long continued silence, on this subject, on the part of the Christian community has been construed into approval of the theatre with all its abominations. We wish simply to correct this mistake by stating that the voice of the whole Christian Church of the United States (the Episcopal alone excepted) is against theatricals & dancing too. Thus we see that while 1200 Christian ministers are in favor of theatres, about 23,000 are opposed to them.

Again we remark that not one of the facts we have stated in this discussion has been denied. Not one of the positions we have taken has been contested. Neither has any attempt been made to refute any of the arguments we have produced.

Therefore we may consider the following things as admitted: that the theatre has always been a sink of pollution—that it exerts a demoralizing influence on society at large—And that the arguments employed to establish these facts are conclusive. Yet there are many ardent admirers and violent defenders of the Stage.

In conclusion I remark that I did not suppose that such an article as the last in defence of the drama would be prepared by any man or association of men in this community; or that if prepared would ever be admitted to the press. The subject is not exhausted, but we fear your patience might be; we therefore bid you an affectionate farewell; hoping that we may never again be under the painful necessity of setting ourselves in opposition to the current of popular feeling. For we are not indifferent to the good opinion of our fellow men. We possess the natural love of comfort, and of the friendship of others, and limit them only by the claims of duty and religion.

C. O. F.

## For the Republican.

It is indeed painful to see how often among the many virtues that are suffered to remain dormant, even when they may to some extent exist—that this most excellent 'gift of charity' should to the religious world be of all others the last to manifest itself. And altho' it may be hoped that it is not entirely unknown to these harsh Christians, when we look around and behold them evincing so different a spirit from that which they most assuredly would, were they under the living influence of this holy virtue, we are necessarily led to believe that they at least do not wish to cultivate it, or if they do, that it is for their own peculiar circle, and not at all for others.

Assuredly a lack of Charity is not manifested in thinking differently from our neighbor, neither in choosing a different course, but we think it is shown in expressing our dissent in a way calculated to offend our brother and sometimes even in being over ready to point out our own peculiar differences; more especially when we do so, by decrying the opinions or forms of others, rather than in honestly endeavoring to describe our own. And now one word of advice, even should it come from one, who feels himself of all others the most erring; let us all earnestly try to cultivate the feeling of brotherly love, and with one accord go to the Apostle Paul, and there learn

in what true charity consists, and with sincere purpose of heart endeavor to be led by it. And thus we will find that by cultivating the kindly feelings, we will have less place for unpleasant emotions, and while we are thinking better of others, others will think better of us.

## EMIGRATION TO THE RED RIVER AND TRINITY COLONY, TEXAS.

The parties to the contract made by the Government of Texas, under the special acts and authority of Congress, passed February 4th, 1841, and January 17th, 1843, with Peters and others, for the purpose of colonizing a portion of the vacant and unappropriated lands of the Republic, having formed themselves into an association called "The Texas Emigration and Land Company," appointed the undersigned as trustees, and vested in them full power and authority to carry out and fulfill the objects and intentions of the parties thereto. We would, therefore, respectfully give notice to those who may wish to avail themselves of the liberal terms and conditions now offered by the company, to settlers in their colony, that we have now at the settlement, at the forks of the Trinity river, a permanent agent, Mr. Charles S. Hensley, an intelligent and competent gentleman, who will at all times be prepared to receive and locate to their satisfaction without delay, all who may go there to settle.

To all emigrants who shall go on to the grant and settle in the colony, on or before the 1st day of July, 1846, the company will give to each and every family 320 acres of land, and to each and every single man over the age of seventeen years 160 acres of land, to be selected by themselves, upon paying to the agent, for the cost of the surveys of the lands upon which they shall settle, at the rate of \$16 for each family, and \$8 for each single man, and the actual expense of the deeds and the record thereof, and if the parties are without money, a note will be taken, bearing interest. By a family it is to be understood, a man and his wife with or without children, a widow or widower with two or more children under the age of seventeen years, or two men over the age of seventeen years—males over the age shall each be entitled to 160 acres of land in their own right, beside the 320 acres given to the family of which they are members.

For the information of those unacquainted with the inducements and advantages of settling in our grant, we would respectfully represent that our colony is now rapidly increasing with an intelligent & industrious population, and we are advised that large numbers are preparing to go and settle there during the ensuing fall and winter, which must in a short time render the lands more valuable and desirable. Our grant lies between the 32d degree of north latitude, in the counties of Fannin, Nacogdoch, S. Milton and Robertson, between the Brazos and Red rivers, comprising the celebrated Cross Timbers, and the upper Trinity river and its numerous tributaries, running 164 miles on Red river, thence south 133 miles, thence east 164 miles, and thence north 100 miles to the beginning on Red River. (Government of the highest standing and intelligence, who have visited our Grant, are willing to testify to the declaration we make, that our territory contains, for its dimensions, perhaps the largest body of the richest and most fertile lands of any portion of North America, and that no country is more abundantly watered, being thickly interspersed with rivers, creeks, rivulets, and fine springs of the purest and most wholesome water.—The extensive river bottoms and magnificent prairies are not surpassed by any lands on this continent for richness, location, and fertility of soil, with a capacity to produce abundantly all the staples grown in this country and with as little labor to the cultivator. The lands have a gentle undulating surface, and are so well proportioned with woodland and prairie, that nearly every settler may have woodland sufficient for all the purposes of fuel, fencing and agriculture, and enough rich prairie to relieve him of the tedious, expensive and laborious work of clearing a plantation, requiring only to be fenced in, to be ready for the ploughshare and spade. Our agent, Mr. Hensley, who was raised in the richest part of Kentucky, says of the country, 'This is the most magnificent country my eyes ever beheld, for richness of soil, water climate, and all other advantages.' Mr. Mathewson, also who is an educated Scotch gentleman of high standing and intelligence, whom we sent there as surveyor, confirms the statement of Mr. Hensley, and in a letter to us of June 5, 1845, in speaking of the unsurpassed beauty of the prairies, uses the following language: 'The Prairies, those gardens of the world, for which the speech of England has no name, beautifully interspersed with groves of timber, and still more beautifully adorned with flowers of every color and every shade of color, surpassing the skill of the painter and the imagination of the poet, would make a person almost believe, were it not for the absence of the flowers, that he was transported into Mahomed's paradise.'

This part of Texas is peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of cotton and tobacco, as there are no frosts to destroy the crops. Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, sweet and Irish potatoes, peas, beans, melons, figs, garden vegetables, and all the fruits of this country, together with many grown in the tropics, are produced in luxuriant abundance, and it is not surpassed by any part of the world for fine wheat and every variety of grass, abounding also in an ample range of wild nutritious pasturage, which affords the greatest facility for rearing cattle at the very cheapest rates. Horses, cattle, and sheep all thrive here with the usual care and attention.

The timber is composed principally of red, white, post, and Spanish oak, cotton wood, elm, ash, and black walnut. The country abounds in wild game, such as buffalo, deer, wild Turkeys, prairie hens, quails, and grey squirrels, and the forests with wild honey.

The Trinity River empties into Galveston Bay, and Red river into the Mississippi and are each navigable to our grant about seven months of the year, which will afford a cheap conveyance of the surplus productions to the best markets of the country. Fish of every variety, especially the spotted trout, are abundant in the crystal waters of the rivers and creeks. There are salt springs, coal and iron mines, mill sites and locations for manufacturing, sufficient for all the wants of the colony.

The climate, for health and pleasure, not surpassed by any in the world, and this respect may be termed the Italy America; the thermometer ranging from 45 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit during the whole year; the winters being mild and spring-like, and the hot summer months constantly relieved by the cool, refreshing, and invigorating breeze which ever plays over the country.

After the 1st of July, 1846, the company contemplate altering the terms to settlers; persons, therefore, intending to emigrate to our colony, would do best to go there before that time, say the early part of the ensuing Fall or Winter, so that they may be prepared to put in cultivation an early crop. The planting season begins in February and March, and continues until July, but the early crops are the most productive and certain. The crops are fine, and provisions will be abundant, yet we would advise every one to take with him all necessary articles, which can be done without too much inconvenience, especially a good rifle or shot gun and ammunition, by which an abundance of wild game can be procured.

Emigrants going to our grant from the northern parts of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa and Wisconsin, may proceed by the way of Fort Smith to Fort Towson, thence to our settlement at the forks of the Trinity. Those leaving other sections of the country, would do better to start from Helena, Arkansas, on the Mississippi river, through Clarendo, Little Rock, Benton, Raymond, Washington and Fort Towson, or from 18 miles above Columbia, Arkansas, on the Mississippi, through Coon Fable to Fort Towson. Those who prefer going by water should go to New Orleans, where they will find a cheap conveyance by steamboat up Red river to Fort Towson or Pine Bluff, Messrs. Martin, Owen & Co. No. 101 Tchoupitoulas street, or Mr. Edward Hall, formerly of the Texas Consulate, No. 9 Lower Levee, N. Orleans, will be able to give emigrants the necessary information as to the cheapest route to the colony.

All communications post paid, addressed to the undersigned, or either of them, on business of the company, shall meet with prompt attention.

WILLIS STEWART, Trustees of the JOHN I. SMITH, Texan Emigration and WM. C. PETERS, and Land Co., Louisville, Kentucky.

From the Nashville Whig of the 17th.

## MOST LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

Our community was, on Saturday last, thrown into a state of the most painful excitement, by the sudden and violent death of one of its most worthy and esteemed members. Of the circumstances which led to this melancholy event, and of the deeply exciting occurrences which followed it, we propose, in discharge of our plain duty as a conductor of a public press, to present a brief narrative.

Robert Porterfield, whose untimely death a whole community is now deploring, having learned that E. Z. C. Judson had stated that he had had criminal intercourse with his, Porterfield's wife, sought an interview with the latter, on Wednesday last, in presence of several individuals, to one of whom, it was said, Judson had made the statement. That individual, who asked, in Judson's presence, if such statement had been made to him by Judson, promptly answered in the affirmative. Judson strenuously denied it; but, Porterfield, placing no confidence in his denial, drew a pistol and would have shot him on the spot, had he not been prevented from doing so by those who were present. On the evening of the day in which this interview took place, the individual at whose office it was held, made known to Mr. John Porterfield, the brother of the deceased, that, prior to the interview, Judson had called upon him and confessed that he had made this statement in question to the individual about to be brought forward as a witness, but that for the purpose of saving his life, which he knew would be taken by the Porterfields, if the fact were proven upon him he intended to deny ever having said anything of the kind. Both the Messrs. Porterfield became entirely satisfied that Judson had made the infamous statement charged upon him, and we are informed upon reliable authority, that there cannot be a doubt of his having made it.

Notwithstanding this, however, the affair might have been dropped here, but for the fact, that on Friday, Judson and Mrs. Porterfield were known to be alone together for a considerable time at the grave yard in the vicinity of town! When this circumstance was revealed to her unfortunate husband, he fell to the floor, as if a ball had penetrated his heart. He was of a singularly amiable and confiding disposition and devoutly attached to his wife. He had, in the depth of his attachment, and in the purity of his own pure heart, hitherto shut his eyes to certain acts of impropriety on the part of his wife in connection with Judson, which came to his knowledge, and he apparently refused to deduce from them conclusions which readily found their way to the minds of others. But when apprised of the interview at the grave yard his agony of mind was beyond description. He suffered more than a thousand deaths. His nerves were wholly unstrung—he became sick in body as well as in mind—it seemed as if he would be bereft of reason, and apprehensions were entertained lest he might do some act of violence on himself. In the language of one who was with him in his agony, "he looked far worse before death than he did afterwards."



In this frame of body and mind he proposed to his brother, John Porterfield, on Saturday, about half after three o'clock, to take a walk, without any expectation, it is confidently believed, of meeting with Judson. Unfortunately they met near the Sulphur Spring, when a rencontre immediately took place. Three shots were fired at Judson, as we understand, he, backing the while, and professing a disinclination to shoot. After the third shot, he fired and shot Robert Porterfield in the forehead, just above the right eye, of which wound the latter died about 11 o'clock that night. The public mind, wound to a pitch of deep and maddening excitement, was in a condition to be thrown off its balance. Here was a young man in the prime of manhood (he was not thirty years of age) the dutiful and affectionate son of a widowed mother—a tender, confiding and devoted husband—most exemplary and highly esteemed in all the relations of life—first stricken to the heart by his wife's dishonor, as was believed, and then shot through the head by the author of the destroyer of his happiness!

A large crowd soon collected in and around the Court House, where Judson who had been immediately apprehended, was brought before an examining Court. The Court was in the act of preparing an order for his commitment to jail, when J. Porterfield, frantic at his brother's death and injuries, made his appearance in the court room, and the cry burst forth from the crowd, "make way for John Porterfield—let him kill Judson!" The Sheriff, Lanier, who was in the Clerk's box, where also was Judson, sprang forward and met Porterfield, who had jumped over the railing behind the bar, about midway between the railing and the box, seized, and with the aid of one of his assistants, held him for some moments—Porterfield struggling violently to release himself from their grasp. This he finally effected by the aid of some friends who overpowered the Sheriff, and drawing a revolver pistol, commenced firing at Judson, who started in a run out of the house. Porterfield following in close pursuit and firing at him, as often as occasion would permit, down the steps, across from the Court House to the City Hotel, and up the steps of the staircase of the Hotel. One or two Gentlemen endeavored to aid Judson, in escaping to the Hotel, but Porterfield and his friends followed so closely, in pursuit, that they were compelled to retreat, and Judson, in hopes of effecting his escape, jumped, or more probably swung himself off from the portico of the third story, and fell to the ground stunned by the fall. No less than eight or ten shots were fired at him—all, it is said, by Porterfield—but not one of which took effect. He was knocked down with a rock between the Court house and the Hotel, and only escaped for the moment, by jumping from the portico of the third story to the ground, which he effected without breaking or dislocating a limb! There he was conveyed by the officers to jail without further molestation or interference on the part of any one.

Here we most sincerely wish we could end our painful narrative. But it is not permitted to us. About ten o'clock that night, a considerable number of persons among whom, we are informed, were some of our most respectable citizens—still laboring under the intense excitement which the occurrences of the day had produced, proceeded to the jail, and against the remonstrances, and in defiance of the resistance of the Jailor, possessed themselves of the keys, seized Judson and proceeded with him to the Public Square, with the avowed intention of hanging him. This, however, was not done.

The rope, it is said, with which it was attempted to hang him, broke. We suspect it was intentionally cut. Reason had by this time begun to resume its sway, and Judson was finally carried back to the jail and delivered into the hands of the keeper by the same party who had taken him out. His situation, we understand is somewhat precarious, rendered so by the bruises he received, and possibly some internal injury occasioned by his fall from the portico.

**THE TRAPPER'S LIFE.**—The following pleasing incident occurred in the party of Gov. Butler, head Indian agent in the south west, while passing over the country from Arkansas to Texas:

Sloat was one of the oldest trappers, and had for many years followed their shiftless life. He was born on the Mohawk River in New York, but his roving nature soon carried him West. Among his accomplishments was, what he called his possible sack—a long bag made of skins, closed at both ends, with a slit in the middle, so that it could be used on a horse or stung over the arm. "What will you take for that sack, Sloat? I want to buy it of you because it is curious, and also to have something to remember you by," said Butler to him one day. "Well, Governor, you can have it—it's worth about a dollar and a half, I reckon; but you can't have what's in it—only the outside of it." The Governor assented to the terms, and the trapper, taking a position, proceeded to empty out the contents of the sack upon the ground. Then emerged an old owl, a broken knife, two or three thongs of buffalo skin, and a few sinews. "There," said the owner, looking down on them; and speaking half serious, half comic—"there are the proceeds of thirty years' labor!" Here was, indeed, a summary of the life of these wanderers—"Sloat," said Butler, after the silence of a moment, "you have seen a good deal of country in your life—you've been on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, in Oregon, and down to Texas—where, now, of all places, would you rather fix yourself, if you were to settle down to live?" The trapper did not hesitate a moment, but with much feeling replied, "Oh, Governor—of all the world, on the banks of the Old Mohawk!"

If England was set in the middle of Lake Superior, it could not be seen from the surrounding shores.

## \$50 REWARD.

The above reward will be paid by the undersigned to any person who will apprehend and deliver to him in Jacksonville, a man named Abraham Spencer, who broke jail on Sunday the 15th inst. where he had been confined for horse stealing. On the same night he broke jail he stole a bay mare from me, about 15 hands high, 9 or 10 years old, in good order, shod all round. Said Spencer is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, weighs about 125 or 130, grey eyes, fair skin, dark hair and beard, and has an impediment in his speech. The above reward will be paid for his delivery here, or 25 dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State.

DANIEL NUNNELLEY.

Q. The Wetumpka and Montgomery papers will please correct the error respecting the color of his hair. D. N. March 25, 1846.

## State of Alabama, } Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 19th, 1846.

CAME John J. Henderson and William M. Henderson, and filed their petition in this Court, setting forth among other things, that on the 19th of March, 1842, they purchased of Jonathan Whiteside, then a citizen of this county and now deceased, two certain tracts or parcels of land, lying and being in this county, and known as the south half of Section No. 12, Township No. 15, Range No. 9 east in the Coosa Land District—also the west half of the N. W. quarter of Section 12, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District—also two hundred and thirty acres more or less, lying in the north half of Section No. 11, Township 15, Range 9 east in said District, for the sum of six thousand dollars, which petitioners aver, have been paid off and discharged, and that said Whiteside in his lifetime executed to petitioners his bond for titles to said lands, which is now shown to the court. Petitioners further aver, that said vendor Jonathan Whiteside had a good fee simple title to said land; that said Jonathan Whiteside died intestate, since the making of said bond, and that John U. Whiteside is Administrator of his estate, that Nancy Whiteside is his widow and Oliver the son of the said Jonathan Whiteside are the only heirs of said deceased Jonathan Whiteside, who are of lawful age and years and prays that the Court will order and decree, that the hearing and determining upon said petition be set for the first Friday in July next, and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three consecutive months previous to that day, notifying all persons interested, and particularly the said John U. Whiteside, the Administrator aforesaid and Nancy Whiteside the widow, and Oliver Whiteside the son and heir of said Jonathan Whiteside, deceased, to appear at the office of the Clerk of this Court on that day and show cause, if any they have or can, why the said John U. Whiteside, Administrator as aforesaid, should not then and there be decreed by this court to make titles in fee simple to the said John J. Henderson and Wm. M. Henderson to said above described tracts of land, according to the condition of said bond.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

March 25, 1846.—m3m.

James Crook, vs. Warron Baker, John Sheppard, Perrin V. Wesson, Jesse Duren, et al. held in Jacksonville, on the 3d Monday of March, 1846.

**Rules in Chancery,** before the Register of the 39th Chancery District in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held in Jacksonville, on the 3d Monday of March, 1846.

THIS day came the Complainant by CHARLES LEWIS, his Solicitor, and moved the Register for order of publication as to John Sheppard, Jesse Duren and Perrin V. Wesson, non-resident defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by Complainant's affidavit, that the said John Sheppard, Jesse Duren, and Perrin V. Wesson are of lawful age, and non-residents of this State:— It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in this State, and on the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said John Sheppard, Jesse Duren and Perrin V. Wesson, to be and personally appear before the Register of our said Court of Chancery, at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within ninety days from the time of making this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill, as required by Law and the Rules of this Court, or the charges and allegations in said bill will be taken as confessed, and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*, as to them.

CHARLES LEWIS,

Sol. for Compl.

A true copy from the minutes:

R. G. EARLE,

Register & Master of said Court.

March 25, 1846.—4t.

## State of Alabama, } Benton County.

Orphans' Court Special Term, March 19, 1846.

CAME James F. Grant and Dunklin Sullivan, administrators de bonis non of the estate of Joel Sullivan, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement:—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the second Friday in May next be set apart for auditing and determining upon said accounts and vouchers, and making said settlement; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days previous to said day, by advertisement in said paper for three consecutive weeks, that all persons interested in said estate may appear on said day and contest said settlement if they think proper. M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. March 25, 1846.

## CHEAP

AT THE NEW YORK STORE, North-west corner of the Public square, Jacksonville, Ala.

The undersigned give notice to the residents of this and adjoining counties, that they have decided on making a permanent stay in the above place, & in pursuance of that decision, have laid in a

## STOCK OF GOODS,

Purchased in person, in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, now just opened, which for elegance of style, reasonableness of price, & excellence in quality, cannot be surpassed in the State. We are determined not to be beaten in the State for selling cheap or handsome Goods. An enumeration of our goods is unnecessary; it is enough to say, that it comprises a very extensive assortment of seasonable

## DRY GOODS,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Parasols, AND ONE OF THE BEST ASSORTMENTS OF Ready Made Clothing Ever offered in the State. We have also a beautiful assortment of

## Jewelry, Gold Watches &c.

Which will be exchanged for Gold and Silver at New York retail prices. Our stock of

## HARDWARE & CUTLERY

Is well selected.

Those who have heretofore dealt with us will not need pressing to come again. Those who have never dealt with us, are hereby informed, that we do not allow ourselves to be undersold. Competition is our motto.

J. ADLER & BROTHER.

Jacksonville, March 21, 1846.

## COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Randolph County, Alabama, on the 18th instant, a negro man who says his name is

DANIEL,

about fifty years old, dark complexion, about six feet high, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, and says he belongs to Charles Foster of Heard county, Georgia.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

WM. OWENS, Jailor.

Wetmore, March 21, 1846.—4t.—\$5.

**RULES** by the Register of the 39th Chancery District of the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville, on Monday 23d March, 1846.

CAME the complainant by her Solicitor E. T. Smith, and filed her bill, praying to be divorced from her husband Wilson Massingale, and it appearing to my satisfaction by an affidavit on file, that the defendant Wilson Massingale is over the age of twenty-one years and resides out of the State of Alabama: It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville in the State of Alabama, and on the court house door in said Town, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said defendant to be and appear before the Register, at his office in Jacksonville, within seventy days from the date of this order and plead answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte*.

A true copy from the minutes:

R. G. EARLE, Register & Master of said Court.

March 25, 1846.

Catharine Burt, vs. O. E. Burt, et al. Martin S. Cassidy and files his cross bill to complainants original bill and prayed that complainant Catharine Burt and William P. Chilton be made parties defendants thereto, and upon his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that said Catharine Burt is a non-resident of the State of Alabama, and is of the age of 21 years: It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, and on the court house door in Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Catharine Burt to be and personally appear before the Register and Master of our said court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, in seventy days from the date of this order and plead answer or demur to said cross bill, or the allegations and charges in the same will be taken as confessed and said cross bill set for hearing *ex parte* as to her.

A true copy from the minutes:

R. G. EARLE,

Register & Master of said Court.

March 25, 1846.—4w.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator, Ex-officio, of the Estate of Henry Hollingsworth, late said County, deceased, all persons who are indebted to said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who have claims against said estate, are requested to present their duly authenticated, as the law directs, or they will be barred.

W. J. WILLIS,

Adm'r. Ex-officio.

January, 7, 1846.

## B. B. DUMASS,

Commission Merchant,

Mobile, Ala.,

Oct. 29, 1845.

THE undersigned having associated with him, Mr. R. H. Slough & Mr. J. B. Elston will continue the

## Factorage & Commission Business,

under the firm of SCOTT, SLOUGH & Co. in the city of MOBILE, from and after the 15th inst.

WM. A. SCOTT.

May 21, 1845.—3m.

## JOHN FOSTER,

Attorney at Law.

HAS returned to Jacksonville and will attend to any professional business entrusted to his care. Feb. 18, 1846.—1m.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA, } Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT FEBRUARY TERM 1846.

CAME Giles L. Driver Adm'r of the Estate of John B. Ingram, dec'd by any and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvent of the Estate of said John B. Ingram, deceased, made by said administrator, and that notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession, and by posting up the same for thirty days upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been issued to be served upon the creditors in the County, and issued and sent by mail to those residing out of the County, and no opposition or objection being made by any person to the Decree of insolvency or to the correctness of the accounts & vouchers & schedule filed; and it appearing to the court that the assets of said Estate are wholly insufficient to pay and satisfy its liabilities. It is therefore ordered and decreed that the said Estate be & the same is hereby declared insolvent. It is further ordered that Giles L. Driver be and appear at the office of the clerk of the County court of said County on the first Friday in April next, to make settlement of his accounts as administrator aforesaid and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to be and appear at said court on said day, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three consecutive weeks, previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door, a copy of said notice for thirty days previous to said day, and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county, and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of this County.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

February 11, 1846.

## The State of Alabama, } St. Clair County.

IN the matter of the Estate of Peter Waggon, late of St. Clair, county deceased. In the county court sitting for Orphans' business, John Chennault administrator ex-officio de bonis non of the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Peter Waggon, having this day presented his accounts and vouchers to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator; and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said accounts, and reported the same for allowance at a term of the said court, to be held on the first Monday in April next.

Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the said John Chennault, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of said court to be held on the first Monday of April next; when and where all persons interested in the settlement of said estate are required to appear, and make exception to the said report.

Witness, JOHN I. THOMASON, Judge of said Court, this 21st day of February, 1846.

JOHN I. THOMASON,

Judge of the County Co.

February 11, 1846.

## In the Chancery

Court of the 39th Chancery District, held for Benton county, February 19th, 1846.

THIS day came the complainant by his solicitors and moved the Court for order of publication as to Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, deceased, Josiah Choice and Cyrus Choice non resident defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, deceased Josiah Choice, Cyrus Choice are of lawful age and non-residents of this State. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, and a copy of this order be posted up on the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, each for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Rebecca O. Elam, Executrix of Edward Elam, Josiah Choice, and Cyrus Choice, to be and personally appear before the Register of this Court in the Town of Jacksonville within sixty days from the making of this order, and answer, plead or demur to complainant's amended bill this day filed or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and the complainant have leave to take evidence *ex parte* as to them.

A true copy from the minutes.

R. G. EARLE,

Register and Master of this court.

March 4, 1846.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 7th day of September next, Lot No. 1, in the town of White Plains. Owner unknown. Sold for State and County Tax of 1843, 1844 and 185. Amount of Tax 45 cents. ALEXANDER WOODS, Tax Collector, B. C. March 4, 1846.—6m—\$11.

## WARE-HOUSE

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years that well known and extensive

## Fire Proof WARE-HOUSE

and close stores, on the East side of McIntosh street, occupied for the last four years by DYE & DOUGHTY, and which are now in perfect order for the reception of cotton and other produce.

Thankful to my friends and customers for their patronage heretofore to the firm of DYE & DOUGHTY, I now tender my services for the storage and sale of cotton and all other produce which may be consigned to my care. Particular attention will be given to the purchase of Bagging, Groceries, &c., and to receiving and forwarding Merchandise. My Ware-house being located in the central business part of the city, renders it convenient for receiving cotton or other produce by Rail Road, Waggon and River. My charges will be in conformity with the established rates of the Commission Merchants of this city. Liberal advances will be made on cotton or other produce in store.

M. M. DYE.

The Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, will publish 4t. every other week and forward their account for payment.

M. M. D.

Augusta, Georgia, Sept. 4, 1845.

46—cow-1t.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Elison Cook, deceased, were granted the undersigned on the 22nd day of January, 1846, by the honorable the Judge of DeKalb county, all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment to me.

BENJ. F. COOK, Adm'r.

March 11, 1846.—6t—\$3 50.

## Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE above named institution, will be opened on the first Monday in February next, under the superintendence, of Mr. John Clark and Lady from Georgia. Said Academy, is a comfortable brick building, pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, in the South Eastern portion of the village. The Village itself, is desirably located, in a high and healthy section of Country—abounds with good springs—is surrounded by striking scenery—and is every way inviting, as a seat for literary schools. The reputation of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, as teachers, is of a high order, and the undersigned cannot doubt, but that they will render satisfaction, to those who may favor them with patronage.

We learn that Mr. Clark has been engaged in teaching, upwards of twenty years, and that Mrs. Clark has an experience of sixteen years, in that business. Boarding can be secured in respectable families, on moderate terms. The rates of tuition, also considered moderate.

Those who desire, can refer to the following named gentlemen, as regards Mr. and Mrs. Clark's qualifications &c. Dr. Church President of Franklin College Athens Ga., Rev. Dr. Hoyt, Hon. Charles Dougherty & Wm. L. Mitchell Athens Ga., Wm. Harris Esq. Rev. J. C. Sewell, Col. Dobb & Dr. Chester Marietta Ga.

J. FORNEY, Char.

M. M. HOUSTON,

J. C. FRANCIS,

E. T. SMITH,

J. D. HOKE,

A. C. ROBINSON,

E. L. WOODWARD, Sec'y.

Jacksonville Dec. 24, 1845.

## TAX COLLECTORS SALE.

BENTON COUNTY.

I will sell on the first Monday in July next to the highest bidder for Cash at the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lots, or parcels of land (to wit) the N E. qr. also the N half of the S E. qr. also the N half of the S W qr. and also 40 acres of the S half of the S W qr. the dividing line to run from the S W corner, to the N E corner, and North of the dividing line in Section 16, Township 13, Range 9 East, lying near the head waters of Tallachatchy Creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes, on the same for the year 1845. Owner unknown. State and county tax \$4 32.—6m.—\$27 00.

I will also sell at the same time and place the N W fourth of the N E fourth of Section 29 T. 14 R. 12, East, lying on Muscadine Creek, said to be owned by Greenwood & Co. of Columbus Ga. sold to pay the State & county tax on the same for 1845. State and county tax \$0 13.25.—6m.

Also I will sell on the first Monday in April next, to the highest bidder for Cash at the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, the following described lot of land, (to wit) the S E. qr. of section 32 Township 16, Range 7 East, lying on Cold Water creek, sold to pay the State and county taxes on the same for the year 1845. Said to belong to Wm. B. McClellan, and others, State and county taxes \$3 60 3m.—\$6 75.

The above lots of lands are subject to a Double Tax.

A. WOODS, T. C.

Dec. 24, 1845.

## STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the undersigned on the night of the 11th inst. a small sorrel horse with a blaze face, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high; his gait a very short walk and short trot. Any information of the above described horse will be thankfully received.

JACOB STINER.

Jan. 25, 1846.

## Tax Collector's Sales.

St. Clair County.

I will sell, on the first Monday in May next, to the highest bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the Town of Ashville, a tract or parcel of Land, (to-wit) the west half of the S. W. qr. of Section thirty, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Beaver Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by Doctor Bennett. State and County tax \$1 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

Also, at the same time and place,

I will sell the east half of S. E. quarter of Section 20, Township 14, Range 3 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. Owned by the heirs of Thomas Loving, deceased. State & County taxes \$4 00. 6m.—\$14 00.

I will also sell, on the first Monday in February next, at the court-house door in the town of Ashville, the west half of the north-east quarter of Section 6, Township 14, Range 4 east, lying on Canoe Creek, to pay the State and County taxes for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; belonging to the estate of Hugh Callahan, dec'd. Amount of Taxes \$1 25.

B. KERR, Tax Collector

of St. Clair County.

Oct. 29, 1845.—3m.—\$7 50.

## Tax Collector's Sale.

ON Monday the 3d day of August next, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the following land, to-wit the W. 1/2 of N. W. 1/4 Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district. Also the N. W. qr. of the N. W. qr. of Sec. 21, T. 16, R. 9, east in the Coosa land district, lying on the waters of Choccolocco, said to be owned by Mr. Mitchell, of the State of Texas, sold for State & County Tax of 1845.—Am't of tax, \$2 04.—6m.—\$14.1

Also at the same time and place,

ONE Lot in the town of White Plains, containing one acre more or less, lying at the west end of the Alley running between Simmons and Moore's lot, and immediately between Kerr's and Johnston's lots, owner unknown, sold for State and County Tax of 1845. Am't of State and County tax 5 cents.

ALEXANDER WOODS,

Tax Collector B. C.

Feb. 4, 1846.—6m.—\$14.

## PLANTERS' HOTEL.

JOHN P. FLAKE announces to the public that he has taken the above house, (late Loughlin's) and is now prepared to entertain travellers and boarders. His table will be furnished with the best the country affords, and his guests shall be made comfortable.—The Planter's is the only Hotel in Wetumpka with stables attached.

Rates to suit the times.

JOHN P. FLAKE.

N. B. The Planter's is the first Hotel as you approach Wetumpka from the East, and in the business part of the city.

Dec. 21, 1845.—6m.

## Land for Sale.

I will sell my land in St. Clair County, Ala. consisting of about 500 Acres; the principal part lying in Coleman's cove, which averaged 1000 pounds of cotton on the acre in 1841. A part of the farm lies on the forks of the road 41 miles north of Ashville. 80 acres on Canoe creek where there has been a mill, and a profitable one may be made in the same place. Also the Tavern and Livery in Ashville whereon I now reside.—Further





## POETRY.

### TO MY WIFE.

BY JOHN DOLLOM ROGERSON.

Thy cheek is pale with many cares,  
Thy brow is overcast,  
And thy fair face a shadow wears,  
That tells of sorrows past,  
But music hath thy tongue for me;  
How dark so'er my lot may be,  
I turn for comfort, love, to thee,  
My beautiful, my wife!

Thy gentle eyes are not so bright  
As when I wooed thee first  
Yet still they have the same sweet light,  
Which long my heart hath nursed;  
They have the same enchanting beam,  
Which charmed me in love's early dream,  
And still with joy on me they stream,  
My beautiful, my wife!

When all without looks dark and cold,  
And voices change their tone,  
Nor greet me as they did of old,  
I feel I am not lone;  
For thou, my love, art ay the same,  
And looks and deeds thy faith proclaim:  
Thou' all should scorn, thou would'st not  
blame  
My beautiful, my wife!

A shadow comes across my heart,  
And overclouds my fate,  
When'er I think thou may'st depart,  
And leave me desolate:  
For, as the wretch who treads alone  
Some gloomy path in wilds unknown,  
Such would I be if thou wert gone,  
My beautiful, my wife!

If thou wert dead, the flowers might spring,  
But I should heed them not;  
The merry birds might sing and sing—  
They could not cheer my lot.  
Before me dark despair would rise,  
And spread a pall o'er earth and skies,  
If shone no more thy loving eyes—  
My beautiful, my wife!

And those dear eyes have shone through  
tears,  
But never looked unkind;  
For shattered hopes and troubled years,  
Still closer seem to bind  
Thy pure and trusting heart to mine,  
Not for thyself didst thou repine,  
But all thy husband's grief was thine,  
My beautiful, my wife!

When, at the eventide, I see  
My children throng around,  
And know the love of them and thee,  
My spirit still is bound  
To earth, despite of every care:  
I feel my soul can do and dare,  
So long as thou my lot dost share,  
My beautiful, my wife!

'PRETTY GOOD.'—An opinion is prevalent in this country, that if a man be well to do in the world—has a few negroes and other property about him, and is, consequently, responsible for his debts, therefore, his creditors should give him as long indulgence as he may desire, and rest satisfied, because he is considered perfectly good for his contracts. Now, the least reflection, ought to convince any man, however obtuse his intellect, of the impropriety of such a principle. The mere ability of a man to pay, without its exercise, is no advantage to the creditor—none in the world, leaving the law out of the question. One of these perfectly responsible may owe his merchant, lawyer, physician or mechanic, and neither of them is better off, if he withhold from him what is justly his own, no matter how responsible he may be for his contracts in the eyes of the law. Yet, we have known just such men get mad as a hornet, if their creditors should become so impudent as to resort to the strong arm of the law to test their responsibility—and swear vengeance against the unfortunate creditor who had labored, toiled and drudged for his comfort and accommodation.

Now, every man who is able to pay should do so; without the compulsion of law—and when they will not, they should not complain if the same measure is meted out to them which is meted out to those who are less fortunate, and consequently, less able to meet their liabilities.

When we see a man who is able to pay his debts but wont do it until he is made, ranting, foaming and swearing about his independence—his responsibility and ability to pay his debts, because suit has been instituted against him, probably in a justice's court, for what he justly owes, and should long since have paid—we are led to inquire if it would not be more consistent for the man to be provoked with himself, than with his unfortunate creditor, who has been reluctantly forced to collect his dues in the manner prescribed by the laws of the land. 'A bird that can sing and wont, should be made to sing.'—*Eufaula Shield.*

TERRITORIAL LIMITS.—This country is considered at home and abroad, as containing at least the elements of vast power. We have a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4000 miles, and a lake coast of 1200 miles. One of our rivers is twice the size in length of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is six hundred miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation 120 miles longer than the Thames. Virginia is one-third more than England. Ohio contains 8000 square miles more than Scotland from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, capes and bays, with comparative estimate of power.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
March Term, 1846, Orphans' Court.  
CAME William J. Willis, Sheriff of Benton County, Alabama, and Ex officio Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that this day had been set apart by adjournment from the February Term of the Court for hearing and determining upon the report of the insolvency of the Estate of William W. Ledbetter, deceased heretofore made by said Administrator, and it appearing to the court that the regular notice had been given according to a former order of this court by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican to the creditors of said Estate three times in succession and posting up the same for thirty days previous to the day set apart in said former order, upon the court house door, and that similar notices had been served upon the creditors in this county, and issued and sent by mail to those creditors who reside out of this County, and none of the creditors being willing to make up an issue to try the said facts of insolvency or to object to the correctness of the accounts and vouchers and schedule filed. It is therefore ordered and decreed by the court that the said Estate be and is hereby decreed insolvent. It is further ordered and decreed that the said William J. Willis, Sheriff, &c. and Administrator, &c., be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court of said county of Benton on the first Friday in May next, to make settlement of his accounts as Administrator of said Estate, and that the creditors of said Estate be notified to attend the court on that day by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for three successive times previous to said day and by posting up at the court house door a copy of said notice thirty days previous to said day and by the issuance of similar notices to be served upon such of the creditors as reside in this county and by sending similar notices by mail to such of the creditors as reside out of the county.  
M. M. HUSTON, Clk.  
March 11, 1846.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Orphans' Court, Special Term, February 26th, 1846.  
CAME James Wheeler and his wife Elizabeth Wheeler and filed their petition and claim dower in right of the said Elizabeth, late the wife of Samuel C. Chambers, deceased, of the Lands of which the said Samuel C. Chambers owned and possessed during his coverture with the said Elizabeth and setting forth the following described Tracts of Land of which he was possessed in fee simple during coverture, (to-wit) Fraction D of fractional Section No. 7, township 13, Range 10, containing 35 acres; also Fraction A of fractional Section No. 12, township 13, Range 9; also the east half of the South East quarter of Section No. 12, Township 13, Range 9, East, containing 50 acres; also the North west fourth of the South west fourth of Section 7, township 13, Range 10, East, containing 39 acres, all lying and being in the Coosa Land District and in the County of Benton, and further that the said Samuel C. Chambers made his last will and Testament under which said Lands were bequeathed, but that the same was not admitted to Probate so far as said Real property was concerned and was considered as wholly insufficient and unavailing to convey the same because it was attested by only two subscribing witnesses, and further that the said will so far as the bequest of personal property is concerned is wholly insufficient and unsatisfactory to petitioner, and further that said Testator had no children or heirs of his body, but that his next of kin are his brothers and sisters, who are John Chambers, of this county, Robert Chambers, who resides in the State of Missouri, David P. Chambers, who resides in Randolph county in this State, Mary Hutcheson who resides in the State of Tennessee, Jane Cameron, late Jane Chambers and now the wife of James Cameron who resides in this county, all of whom are of lawful age, and one Sarah Chambers who is of lawful age and residence is unknown, and further setting forth that petitioners are in possession of said Lands, and that John Bowling and W. B. Miller are the Executors of said last will and testament. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Friday in April next be set apart for hearing and determining said petition and that said John Bowling and W. B. Miller, the executors, and that said John and David P. Chambers and James and Jane Cameron and all others who live in this State, the kindred and heirs of the said Testator and all other persons in adverse interest in the State be served with a copy of said Petition, and of said day set apart for hearing and determining upon said Petition ten days previous to said time; and that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks previous to said day as a notice to said nonresidents and all others, that all may have an opportunity of contesting the same.  
M. M. HUSTON, Clk.  
March 4, 1846.—4t.

**DENTISTRY.**  
C. C. PORTER,  
Surgeon Dentist.  
THANKFUL for former patronage would inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession, and hopes by the honest, faithful and neat manner in which his operations have been performed, still to merit a continuance of public favor.  
Address:  
Jacksonville or White Plains, Benton County, Ala.  
Ap. 23; '45—4t.

**THE LADIES' NATIONAL MAGAZINE**  
EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.  
Under the new law the postage on this Magazine is less than on any other: there is a saving, from the old rates, of fifty cents a year.  
Save your money!  
The press says that for 1845 we have rivalled the three dollar Magazines. Our aim shall be, in 1846, to surpass them. Capital, energy and talented contributors shall be freely employed to make this the Best Ladies' Periodical in the world.  
The improvements for the year 1846 will be of the most extensive and costly character. The fashion plates will be executed in a style of elegance never before attempted in this country. The January number will be a gem, rivaling the annuals in the splendor, if not in the number of its plates. Besides a superb *Mezzotint by Sartain*, the pastist affair he has yet engraved, there will be an  
Illuminated Title Page!  
After the style of this gorgeous manuscript of the fabled ages, This elegant illustration is the first thing of the kind attempted for a magazine, either here or abroad; in this, as in other matters, we anticipate all others. It will be executed in 5 COLORS, and be of rare and surpassing beauty. This embellishment alone will be worth half a year's subscription.  
The January number will appear in new type, cast expressly for us; and in every respect, the mechanical execution of the work will be improved.  
**THE WASHINGTON FAMILY!**  
The February number will contain two superb Mezzotints; and either in that number, or in one immediately after, will appear a Mezzotint, of the Washington Family; to possess this picture ought to be a sufficient inducement for every patriotic American to subscribe. In a word, we shall take our readers by surprise, next year, with the beauty, costliness and utility of our illustrations.  
**SARTAIN'S OBLIVIOUS MEZZO.**  
TINTS!  
The mezzotints style of engraving will be the principal one employed by us for 1846. We have made such arrangements that no other magazine can rival us in this department. We have excelled all others in the number and splendor of our Mezzotints for 1845; but we shall do far greater things in 1846. Besides a series of Mezzotints, we shall give *Line and Stipple engraving! Scriptural Illustrations! a gallery of beauty! Portraits of Mrs. Stephens, &c. &c.*  
In its Literary Department this Magazine gives Original articles, unlike the namby-pamby catch-pennies, which copy old stories from newspapers. All the best female writers of America contribute to its pages; it is  
A WORK OF PATRIOTISM.  
Therefore, to subscribe for this book instead of the others, which are re-prints of English ones. Our Editor is Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the FEMALE SCOTT OF AMERICA!! She is assisted by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Ellet, Dinwiddie, Pierson, Orme, and by the unrivalled author of "Conquest and self Conquest."  
The best Writer of both Sexes  
Contribute to the variety of our pages. A PRIZE TALE OF THE SOUTH. Founded on incidents in the Revolution, will appear, by the author of "Marion's men!" Our Domestic Stories by Ellen Ashton, F. E. F., and others, inculcating useful morals, which have been so popular, will be continued. As a proof of the superior character of our literary contents, we may mention the fact that more articles are copied from us by the Press than from any other Magazine. This is because no other periodical is so exclusively a mirror of woman's mind, or so thoroughly devoted to her tastes or interests.

**FASHIONS FROM PARIS**  
This Magazine has long maintained the reputation of giving the most correct Fashions, accompanied by full letter-press descriptions; and this, to country subscribers especially, is a great desideratum. We get our Fashions in advance from Paris, so we can never be beaten in this department, but will always remain Ahead! Each month, from a variety of Patterns, the Fashions are selected, engraved and colored for us Ahead of all rivals. To each plate is added a full letter-press description, besides information on all the latest styles. The other Magazines have long been mere copyists of this one, which has now become, in our eastern Cities, the Text Book of Fashion. So energetic are we in this department, that we have often actually published the Fashions here before the London Magazines. Of these assertions we challenge denial.  
**THE HOME DEPARTMENT.**  
To render our periodical a Family Magazine, as well as a lady's book, we give every month: New Receipts for Housewives, Patterns for Embroidery, Lattice Work, &c. &c.; thus making a sort of *utile mecum*, in dispensable to every female, but especially to those in the country, who would learn the latest improvements in the city.  
A USEFUL HINT.  
All the other Magazines are merely intended for amusement: They have no higher plan in view. This one, on the contrary, supplies a want long felt, for it gives the sexmously, the Latest Fashions, the Newest Receipts, the City Chat, and every New Improvement. This it does, alike to the lady in the Atlantic States, and the one in the far West, and On the same day in the North. What lady can do without this Magazine? Fitted for a "Home Book" and "Boudoir Companion" alike, it is already perused by tens of thousands, and will be, eventually, in the hands of every American woman.  
**TERMS.**  
By a rigid adherence to the cash system, we are enabled to publish this Magazine at the Very Lowest rates compatible with Merit, viz: Two Dollars a year. A trucey affair, not to be relied on in the fashion department, with old plates and nothing ori-

ginal, might be got up cheaper, and people gulled out of their money; but we issue a work of reputation, and expect to perform what we promise! To induce large numbers to subscribe in the same neighborhood, we offer the following terms to Clubs:—  
3 Copies, \$5.00 7 Copies, \$10  
5 Copies, \$7.50 16 Copies, \$20.00  
PREMIUMS.  
To repay persons for getting up Clubs, we offer the following premiums: For each club of three or a club of five, our "Annual with Washington's portrait in it." For a club of seven, or for a club of sixteen, either the Annual, or an extra copy of the Magazine. A specimen number sent when desired.  
Address Post Paid,  
CHARLES J. PETERSON,  
98 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.  
When money is remitted by a draft on the Philadelphia Post Office, a notice to the P. M. here, as well as a draft to us, must be furnished.

**DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.**  
This, which "tries all things," has thoroughly established the inestimable value of these Pills as a cathartic, antibilious and detergent medicine. It is now twelve years since Dr. Peters gave them to the world, & their reputation, founded on his long experience, still continues to increase. The annual sales, which, during the first year, amounted to one hundred thousand boxes, have, during the past year, exceeded ten times that amount, and the market for them once confined to a few states, now comprises not only the entire Union, but Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the West Indies. They may be truly termed the great Household medicine of the South and West. No other Pills have ever been so widely patronized in those regions. They are purely vegetable in their nature, and so mild and gentle in their operations, that they may be given with perfect safety even to an infant. There is not a particle of any irritating or drastic substance in their composition, yet they act upon the secretions with unequalled certainty and directness; thus purifying the constituents of the blood, and enabling nature to throw into the circulation a perfectly healthy fluid. Among the multitude of diseases to the cure of which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are adapted, may be mentioned—habitual Costiveness, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Cholera, Dyspepsia, Ague and Fever, Female irregularities, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Torpor of the bowels, Loss of Appetite, Furred Tongue, Asthma, Dropsy, and all diseases of the Skin, caused by impurity of the blood; together with every species of complaint affecting the stomach or bowels.  
Take Notice.—To prevent imposition, the reader will please to observe that each box of the pills has the signature of Dr. Peters' signature on the colored label which encloses it; also the signature of M. A. F. Harrison may be found in each list accompanying directions.  
For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, & J. Forney & Son, appointed Agents, Jacksonville Ala.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY virtue of an execution issued from the circuit court of Madison county and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in April next all the right, title, interest and claim that John Rodes has in and to 120 acres of the following described land, (to-wit) the West 1/2 of the West 1/2 of Section 22, Township 16, Range 10, East, in the Coosa Land district—Leveled on as the property of the said John Rodes to satisfy an execution in my hands in favor of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama at Huntsville, vs. John Rodes, Joshua League, and H. H. Mallory, this 9th March, 1846.  
W. J. WILLIS, Sh'f.  
March 11, 1846.

**In Chancery**  
for the 39th Chancery District held in and for Benton County, February 18th, 1846.  
Thomas K. Cook, & James Cook.  
THIS day came the complainant by (Samuel F. Rice) his Solicitor, and moved the court for order of publication as required by Law as to the defendant, James Cook, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court by the affidavit of the Complainant on file, that the said defendant, James Cook, is of lawful age, resides without the limits of this State, and in the county of Itawamba, in the State of Mississippi. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, in said State, and on the court house door, in the town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Cook to be and appear before the Register of this Court, at his office in Jacksonville, within sixty-five days from the making of this order, and plead answer or demurr, to said bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him.  
A true copy from the minutes,  
R. G. EARLE,  
Register & Master of said court.  
March 4, 1846.

**Notice.**  
THE undersigned having on the 20th day of February, 1846, in the Orphans' court of Randolph county, Alabama, been qualified as Executor of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, being eighteen months from the 20th of February 1846, otherwise they will be forever barred, and those indebted will make payment to me, this 2nd March, 1846.  
MARY THOMPSON,  
Executrix of the last will and testament of Parish Thompson, dec'd.  
March 11, 1846.—Gt—\$3 50.

**DR. CHAMPION'S Vegetable Ague Medicine,**  
A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever in all its complicated forms; also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description.  
This medicine has been before the public for a number of years, and the beneficial effects so fully developed, that the demand for the pills has increased to a very great extent. For although the proprietor has increased his manufacturing very much, he has not been able to supply many parts of the country.  
This may be relied upon in all cases to cure chills and fever the first day.  
Bilious Fever, Typhus Fever, Nervous Fever, Congestive Fever, Winter Fevers, and Scarlet Fevers, all yield to the use of this medicine, and are cured by this system of practice in a shorter time and with much more certainty than by any other system that has been recommended. Each box contains 24 pills, 12 of which will cure any ordinary case of chills and fever.  
A pamphlet accompanies each box, giving full directions and numerous certificates of the efficacy of these pills.—Price reduced to \$1 per box.  
Also—DR. CHAMPION'S  
Vegetable, Anti-Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills.  
Possessing four important combined properties for the cure of diseases, carefully and correctly combined, one article to assist the effect of another, for the benefit of the health of mankind.  
The proprietor asserts, and without fear of contradiction, that the demand for these pills is not equalled by any medicine in the United States. He has numbers of certificates of the most astonishing cures, that have been effected by these pills. They are recommended to those afflicted with liver complaints, dyspepsia, dropsy, bilious habits, costiveness, cholera morbus, rheumatism, scurfy, foul stomach, depraved appetite, worms, jaundice, headache and sick stomach, palpitation of the heart, diarrhoea, nervous affections, obstructed menstruation, dysentery or flux, heartburn, white swelling, and all those diseases arising from impure blood.  
Price 25 cents per box. A pamphlet accompanies each box with full directions, with ample testimonials of the good effects of the pills.  
Belleville, Feb'y 17, 1845.  
We the undersigned, citizens of Belleville, Illinois, hereby certify, that we are personally acquainted with Dr. Champion, of this place, and have been several years, and have the utmost confidence in him as a physician. That he is in this community, and deserves so, a popular physician.  
We certify that we have used his pills in our families for several years, and find them to be a valuable and efficient medicine for the cure of the diseases for which they are recommended. That they are in high repute in this community, and of the celebrity and good effects of the pills we have heard much from the various other States in which they are so extensively used. We think them worthy of high recommendation.  
W. F. Boyakia, Pastor of the Baptist Church.  
Thomas Harrison, Minister Methodist E. Church.  
John Reynolds, Ex Governor of Illinois.  
Wm. McClintock, Clk County Comm's Court.  
James Mitchell, Post Master.  
J. L. D. Morrison, Rep. in Legislature.  
Seth Catlin, Rep. in State Senate.  
L. O. Calhoun, Proprietor of Steam Mill.  
John D. Hughes, Probate Justice.  
Richard Hay, Recorder St. Clair County.  
Wm. C. Kinney, St. Clair Co. Circuit Court.  
This is to certify, that we have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for several years, and have also learned much from their celebrity and good effects from great numbers of persons who have used them in their families. We do think them very efficient and valuable medicines, for the cure of diseases for which they are recommended, and consider them well worth the highest recommendation.  
Maj. James Pearson, Twigg's co. Ga.  
Ira Dupree, M. D. "  
J. Matlock, merchant, Blakely, "  
Col. John Hill, Fort Gaines, "  
W. H. Rawlin, merchant, Lumpkin, "  
Robert Ware, M. D. Columbus, "  
W. S. Brooks, planter, Jones, "  
Alex. Lowry, M. D. Jefferson, "  
A. C. Holbert, J. P. Danville, Miss. "  
Maj. J. McGiffin, Cayuga, "  
J. L. Louis, merchant, Auburn, "  
Col. W. F. Dillon, Oakly, "  
S. E. Simmons, planter, Roselane, "  
C. Stuncell, merchant, Greenwood, "  
G. W. Lake, merchant, Grenada, "  
J. Thompson, M. D. Greenwood, "  
Judge Calby, Coffeeville, "  
B. B. Arnold, planter, Graball, "  
J. B. Meek, merchant, Louisville, "  
James Lowry, merchant, Raleigh, "  
D. F. N. Turner, P. M. "  
Sam'l Payne, P. M. Brookham, "  
E. B. Taylor, merchant, Gallatin, "  
E. B. Ward, Druggist, Canton, "  
M. Cayce, merchant, Sharon, "  
W. Anderson, P. M. Sumpter co. Ala. "  
G. H. Sheldon, merchant, Gaston, "  
W. M. Gilmer, planter, Pickens, "  
R. Long, "  
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, citizens of Illinois, have used Dr. Champion's Vegetable Ague Medicine, and also his Vegetable Anti-Bilious Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills in our families for a number of years, and take great pleasure in saying, that we have found them to be safe, valuable and effective medicines for the cure of fevers and other diseases for which they are recommended. They are in general use in this community, and that they stand very high, far exceeding that of any other medicine.  
J. M. Cunningham, Sheriff of Williamson county.  
S. B. Hall, Rep. in Leg. Jackson county.  
J. H. Mulky, M. D. Marion.  
H. Coon, merchant, Jonesborough.  
Col. H. E. Robinson, Jackson co.  
Benj. S. Duncan, Williamson co.  
Philip Adare, Hamilton co.  
Wm. Baldwin, Gallatin.  
Alex. Colville, merchant, Hamilton co.  
For sale by Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville Alabama; also in all the towns and villages in the southern & western States.  
March 18, 1846.—1y.

**PROSPECTUS**  
OF THE  
**SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.**  
A Monthly Journal, devoted to the improvement of Southern Agriculture.  
EDITED BY JAMES CAMAK, OF ATHENS, GA.  
IN submitting to the Southern public the Prospectus of the Fourth Volume of the "SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR," which may now be regarded as permanently established, the Publishers deem it unnecessary to advert to the high character the Work has attained under the editorial control of Mr. CAMAK, and therefore make a direct appeal to the Planters and Friends of Agriculture throughout the Southern States, to aid them in sustaining a publication devoted exclusively to the cause of Southern Agriculture.  
The advantages and benefits resulting from Agricultural Periodicals, have been felt and acknowledged by the intelligent and reflecting Tillers of the Soil in all civilized nations; to be most useful, therefore, they should be extensively circulated among all classes of Agriculturists; if possible they should be in the hands of every man who tills an acre of land, and to this end we invoke the aid of every one who feels an interest in the improvement of the Agriculture of the South.  
The first number of the Fourth Volume will be issued on the 1st of January next. It is published Monthly, in Quarto form, each number contains SIXTEEN PAGES of matter, 9 by 12 inches square.  
**TERMS:**  
One Copy, One Year, \$1.00  
Six Copies, " " 5.00  
Twenty-Five Copies, One Year, \$20.00  
One Hundred " " 75.00  
The Cash System will be rigidly enforced. The cash must always accompany the order.  
J. W. & W. S. JONES.  
Augusta, Ga. Nov. 1845.

**Proposals**  
For carrying mails on the following Routes, among others in Alabama, will be received at the Post Office Department, until the 30th day of April next:  
From Huntsville, by Cobb's store, New Hope, Courtland, Clayville, Gunter's Landing, Aurora, Huntsville, Double Springs, and Cove creek, to Jacksonville, 102 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Huntsville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Sunday by 6 p m.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Huntsville next Wednesday at 6 p m.  
Proposals for twice a week service are invited.  
From Huntsville by Double Springs, Gunter's Landing, Warrenton, Big Spring, Red Hill, and Brooksville, to Blountsville, 63 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Blountsville every Saturday at 12 m, arrive at Blountsville every Monday by 7 a m.  
Leave Blountsville every Monday at 8 a m, arrive at Blountsville next day by 1 p m.  
Proposals to run by Longtown, Hillman's store, and McCombville, and terminate route at Blountsville, omitting the other offices, are invited.  
From Summerville, Ga., via Chattahoochee, Ala., to Gayleville, 20 miles and back once a week.  
Leave Summerville every Tuesday at 7 a m, arrive at Gayleville same day at 3 p m.  
Leave Gayleville every Monday at 10 a m, arrive at Summerville same day by 6 p m.  
Proposals to extend to Cedar Bluff are invited.  
From Warrenton, via Van Buren, Gaylesville, and Missionary Station, Ga., to Rome, 53 miles and back three times a week.  
Leave Warrenton every Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday at 4 a m, arrive at Rome next days by 11 a m.  
Leave Rome every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 9 p m, arrive at Warrenton next days by 5 p m.  
Proposals to terminate the route at Kingston, Ga., instead of Rome, are invited; also to run six times a week; also to carry in two or four horse coaches. Bids are also invited for commencing the route at Gunter's Landing, and running thence to coaches, 35 miles, to Double Springs, and thence in steamboats, by Cedar Bluff and Missionary Station, to Rome—the entire trip to be made in seventeen hours.  
From Blountsville, to Ashville, 33 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 5 p m.  
Leave Ashville every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Blountsville same day by 5 p m.  
From Elyton, by Rockville, Truss, Springville, and Mount Niles, to Ashville, 46 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Elyton every Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Ashville same day by 6 p m.  
Leave Ashville every Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Elyton same day by 6 p m.  
From Blountsville, by Mount Zion, Van Buren, Lebanon, North Bend, Rawlingsville, Valley head, Annawaka, Trenton, Ga., and Wauwatamie to Lookout Valley, 70 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Blountsville every Sunday at 6 a m, arrive at Lookout Valley every Tuesday by 12 m.  
Leave Lookout Valley every Tuesday at 1 p m, arrive at Blountsville every Friday by 7 p m.  
From Blountsville, by Ashville, Broken Arrow, Crowell, and Kelly's creek, to Harpersville, 60 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Blountsville every Wednesday at 6 a m, arrive at Harpersville next day by 4 p m.  
From Jacksonville, by Ladoga, Spring Garden, Cavo Spring, Ga., and Van's Valley, to Rome, 53 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a m, arrive at Rome same days by 9 p m.  
Leave Rome every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 9 p m.  
From Jacksonville, by Ghoshen, Terrapin Creek, Centre, Cedar Bluff, Gaylesville, Cullata Creek, Alpine, Ga., Teloga Springs, Laylaway, and Wood's Station, to Doxworth, 100 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Doxworth next Wednesday by 4 p m.  
Leave Doxworth every Thursday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville next Saturday by 4 p m.  
From Jacksonville, by White Plains, Corn Grove, and Oakduke, to Wedowee, 45 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday and Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee same days by 7 p m.  
Leave Wedowee every Sunday and Thursday at 5 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 7 p m.  
Bids for once a week service are invited.  
From Jacksonville, by Alexandria, Blue Eye, Fife, and Kelly's Springs, to Talladega, 40 miles and back, three times a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 a m, arrive at Talladega same days by 5 p m.  
Leave Talladega every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m, arrive at Jacksonville same days by 5 p m.  
From Jacksonville, by Rabbittown, Oak Level, Kemp's Creek, DeHues, and Dilling Spring, and back to Jacksonville, equal to 95 miles, once a week.  
Leave Jacksonville every Monday at 6 a m, arrive at Alexandria next day by 7 p m.  
From Kelly's Springs, by Silver Run, Hickory Level, Chulafine, Oakduke, Abaconee, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, Ga., to Rotherwood, 82 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Kelly's Springs every Wednesday at 9 a m, arrive at Rotherwood next day by 7 p m.  
Leave Rotherwood every Friday at 5 a m, arrive at Kelly's Springs next day by 7 p m.  
From Talladega, by Chambers, and Court Hill, to Wedowee 47 miles and back, once a week.  
Leave Talladega every Monday at 5 a m, arrive at Wedowee same day by 8 p m.  
Leave Wedowee every Tuesday at 5 a m, arrive at Talladega same day by 8 p m.  
From Wedowee, by Ronacon, Mount Hickory, Chambers, G. H. Conner, Hallakowa, and Dover, to Columbus, Ga., 77 miles and back, twice a week.  
Leave Wedowee every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 a m, arrive at Columbus next Thursday and Monday by 12 m.  
Leave Columbus every Monday and Thursday at 1 p m, arrive at Wedowee next Wednesday and Saturday by 4 p m.

**WAREHOUSE.**  
THE copartnership heretofore existing between MILLER & LUNDIE, in the Warehouse & Commission Business, having been dissolved on the 1st inst. by limitation, the undersigned has leased the safe and convenient Fire-Proof Warehouse recently occupied by Mr. Wm. H. Thomas, in which he will be better able to attend to the interest and wants of his old friends and customers, and hopes by proper attention to business to receive a continuation of their patronage.  
I shall be at all times prepared to make advances on Cotton stored with me in cash, Baggings and Rope, and Groceries of any kind.  
WM. MILLER.  
Wetumpka, Sept. 8, 1845.  
Talladega Watchtower and Jacksonville Republican will please copy 3m.